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G-7 Invites Russia To Summit Planning Session

OW1103094093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—The Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations on Thursday [11 March] invited Russian Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fedorov to a weekend planning meeting for the July summit in Tokyo, Japan's top government spokesman said.

Russia has accepted "in principle" the invitation to the Hong Kong gathering, where it will be asked to explain its economic and political reforms to senior G-7 officials, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said.

The Russian progress report will be "essential in the G-7 consideration of specific steps of support to the course of Russian reform," Kono said. He said the meeting is not expected to announce fresh economic aid. Japan is hosting the planned July 7 to 9 summit.

The G-7 officials, known as "sherpas" are holding their first planning meeting as Russian President Boris Yeltsin faces a vigorous challenge from parliament.

"President Yeltsin and the parliament are in a very tense situation," Kono said in reference to developments in Moscow.

Japan's will be represented at the meeting by Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura. Kono said that the unusual invitation does not signal a change in Japan's demand that Russia recognize Tokyo's sovereignty over four disputed islands off Hokkaido as a condition for receiving major economic assistance.

Japan had earlier declined to make clear its position on whether Yeltsin should be invited to attend a special session at the G-7 summit, as he did at last year's meeting in Munich.

Japan's ties with Russia cooled last September after Yeltsin abruptly canceled a visit to Tokyo, and later accused Japan of being too inflexible over the islands, which were seized by the Soviet Army at the close of World War II.

Japan has come under increasing pressure from other G-7 nations to take unified action in support of Yeltsin as the president's grip on power is being increasingly threatened.

France and Britain have urged Tokyo to bring the summit forward to help Russia ride out its economic difficulties, while U.S. President Bill Clinton has said that action to support Yeltsin is needed before the rich countries meet.

Japan earlier rejected a proposal by European Commission President Jacques Delors to hold an early G-7 meeting to spur the world economy.

The G-7 members are Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Japanese Sources: DPRK Extracted 16-24 Kg of Plutonium

OW1003131893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—North Korea appeared to have extracted 16 to 24 kilograms of plutonium that could be used in nuclear weapons from its nuclear facility in Yongbyon, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday [10 March]. The sources, citing ministry experts' calculations, said the amount of plutonium is enough to produce two to three nuclear weapons.

The calculations are based on the assumption a 5,000-kilowatt experimental nuclear reactor in the industrial complex of Yongbyon operated from 1986 to 1990 without any interruptions from mechanical malfunctions. North Korea halted the reactor's operation in 1990 after producing [words indistinct] plutonium the sources said.

The ministry's findings were disclosed two weeks after the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on February 25 gave Pyongyang a one-month deadline to comply with its "special inspection" demand, a procedure under which it must accept checkups of its undeclared nuclear facilities.

IAEA Director General Hans Blix told a board of directors' meeting in mid-February his agency believes two Yongbyon sites declared off-limits to foreigners are nuclear waste processing and storage installations, following its analysis of reconnaissance satellite photos.

Earlier this month, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute released a report saying Pyongyang will be able to accumulate enough plutonium to produce four to seven nuclear weapons by the end of 1995. North Korea earlier said it extracted an "extremely small amount of plutonium" from nuclear fuel rods that had sustained a minor fracture.

Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Meeting Opens in Manila

HK0803082693 Quezon City MALAYA in English 8 Mar 93 p 2

[Text] Speaker Jose de Venecia, Jr. yesterday expressed hope that the 53rd Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Union [APPU] Council Meeting, which opens today at the Manila Hotel, could propose some breakthroughs in the areas of peace and order and economic development.

Delegates from Japan, Thailand, Palau, Guam, Kiribati, Cook Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia and representatives of the APPU central secretariat and observers have started arriving since Friday.

De Venecia, who will address the opening ceremonies today, said the meeting would draw on the experiences of the legislators to come up with concrete proposals to improve the peace and order situation and the economic status of the people in the Asia-Pacific region.

The delegates will be divided into several committees to discuss the agenda for the next APPU general assembly and other issues and come up with some concrete proposals and recommendations.

At the end of the meeting Wednesday, the group will issue a draft joint communique and decide on the date and place of the 54th APPU Council Meeting and the 28th APPU General Assembly Meeting.

Speaker Pro Tempore Raul Daza, who is president of the Philippine National Group, is also expected to be elected chairman of the 53rd Council Meeting.

Among the delegates who arrived are Senators Pilar C. Lujan, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, and David Shieizu and Barbara Jacala from Guam; Palau Vice President Haron Esang, Sen. Daiziru Nakamura, Congressmen Ignacio Anastacio, Elia Tulot and Tosas Patris, all from Palau; and Chung-Hwa Suh, chief delegate of the Korea delegation. Other delegations arrived yesterday.

14 Draft Resolutions

HK1003140293 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] The Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians' Union [APPU] has ratified 14 draft resolution, including House Speaker Jose De Venecia's proposal for a peaceful resolution to the Spratly Islands issue and the reduction of military forces belonging to the countries claiming the island group.

During its 53rd council meeting, the APPU also approved the Concept of Peace in the Pacific [preceding six words in English], the enactment of a Pacific Charter, and the formation of an economic zone composed of the southern parts of Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The ratified resolutions were contained in a joint communique drafted by a committee headed by Majority Floor Leader Ronaldo Zamora, which collated reports from several committees who processed proposals for topics for the APPU's coming 29th general assembly, which will be held in August in the Republic of Nauru.

Japan Blocks Plutonium Talks

OW1003134493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Manila, March 10 KYODO—Japanese lawmakers at an Asian-Pacific conference in Manila succeeded Wednesday [10 March] in blocking passage of a resolution urging Tokyo to inform other countries of sea routes used in its plutonium shipments.

The Guam-sponsored resolution urged Japan "to remain true to the spirit of regional cooperation in the area of environmental policy-making" by informing Asian-Pacific Parliamentarians Union Council (APPU) members of routes and methods of containing the nuclear material. The resolution was supported by all members of the council's political committee except the Japanese delegation, which said it must first consult with the Japanese parliament, a conference source said.

Since the council operates on the principle of unanimity, the Japanese position effectively killed the resolution. The APPU general assembly convenes in the South Pacific nation of Nauru in August. The council meeting was attended by 110 lawmakers from 17 member countries.

Spratlys Resolution Urged

HK0903151293 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] In a speech during the opening of the 53rd Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians' Union [APPU] council meeting, House Speaker Jose De Venecia called on the APPU delegates to support measures aimed at reducing the military forces of countries claiming the Spratly Islands. He also challenged the delegates to work for the formulation of an Asia-Pacific charter to support the existing Atlantic Charter, which aims to give more freedom and ensure progress for people in all nations.

De Venecia added that, although a solution to the Spratlys dispute is not expected in the near future, steps must now be taken to ensure that the dispute does not develop into a war which will burden people in the region. At present, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Vietnam, and the Philippines continue to claim the Spratly Islands group.

DPRK, Japan Clash at Human Rights Conference

SK0903012693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] Brussels, March 8 (YONHAP)—North Korea and Japan verbally clashed at a United Nations human rights conference in Geneva Monday [8 March] over the Korean comfort women abused by the Japanese army during World War II and Japanese wives of Koreans living in North Korea. Yi Chol, North Korean ambassador to Geneva, lashed out at Japan for its human rights abuses during the war, listing such issues as comfort women, forced labor and forced resettlement of Koreans.

"The point is that such inhuman behavior could occur in the future," Yi told the 49th U.N. conference on human rights.

Yi quoted what he said was a remark by an unidentified "Japanese intellectual" that Japan may have to send comfort women for Japanese soldiers now serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation (PKO). His remark showed, Yi declared, that Japan, far from being ready to apologize or feel remorse about its wrongdoing during the war, was still shaking off a similar way of thinking.

Against the North Korean tirade, a Japanese delegate took issue with the some 1,800 Japanese wives of Koreans who went to live in North Korea in the 1960's. He denounced Pyongyang for not allowing even a single Japanese wife to make a home visit to Japan. The North Korean Government's restrictions on the movement of the Japanese wives is against international rules on human rights. He urged North Korea to resolve the home visit question at a humanitarian level as soon as possible.

Other representatives watched the verbal exchange between Japan and North Korea because the two countries have been the major target of criticisms in the conference.

PRC Diplomats Protest Appearance of Taiwan Flag

HK1003062193 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Mar 93 p 4

[Report by Bert Castro]

[Text] Chinese diplomats have accused the Ramos government of committing a "diplomatic faux pas" when the flag of Taiwan was raised in front of the Manila Hotel where the Asia-Pacifc Parliamentary Union [APPU] holding a conference.

Taipei is a founding member of the 14-strong Appu, but the mainland Chinese diplomats protested to the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] saying the Taiwan flag should be brought down because of the one-China policy of the Philippines.

DFA protocol officials appealed to the members and organizers of the conference to remove the Taiwan flag. But the organizers refused and sought the help of House Speaker Jose de Venecia Jr., the conference guest on its opening day.

The DFA officials warned De Venecia of adverse diplomatic repercussions because of the forthcoming state visit of President Ramos to China.

Filipinos in the conference—Sen. Anna Dominique Coseteng and Representatives Hernando Perez, Roquito Ablan and Andrea Domingo—were confident the Taiwan flag would not sour Manila-Beijing diplomatic ties.

Coseteng said, "I think there is no need to correct the matter, after all, it's already there," referring to the Taiwan flag.

Perez said, "We don't think it is necessary since this does not involve anything but international laws."

"Let it remain where it is at present", Domingo said, announcing "I am a friend of the Taiwanese."

Japan

Date Set for Construction Talks With U.S.

OW1103093393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Officials from Japan and the United States will meet next week in Tokyo to review a bilateral agreement aimed at opening Japan's construction market to foreign companies, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. In meetings slated for Wednesday and Thursday [17-18 March], the two governments will follow up talks held last year when they first reviewed the major projects arrangements after the measures were revised in 1991.

The upcoming meeting will study whether the agreement is serving its purpose of giving foreign builders easier access to the Japanese construction market, the ministry said.

In addition to Foreign Ministry officials, representatives of Japan's Construction and Transport Ministries will attend the talks, while the U.S. delegation will include officials from the Commerce Department and the office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

G-7 Partners Consulted on Support for Russia

OW1103043193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Japan is consulting with other Group of Seven (G-7) countries on ways to support embattled Russian President Boris Yeltsin, top government spokesman Yohei Kono said Thursday. Government sources said the major industrialized nations may issue a statement pledging "moral support" for ongoing democratic and market economy reforms in Russia.

Japan, as chair of the next annual G-7 summit scheduled for July in Tokyo, is likely to release the statement later in the day, the sources said. The message, aimed at giving a boost to Yeltsin, who is under attack by the Russian parliament, is not expected to include fresh pledges of economic aid.

Yeltsin came under fire at the opening of an emergency session of the Congress of People's Deputies on Wednesday, the latest move in an intensifying power struggle between the legislature and the presidency.

France and Britain have called for an early G-7 meeting to help Russia ride out its economic difficulties. U.S. President Bill Clinton has also called for action to support Russia in advance of the Tokyo summit.

Philippines' Ramos, Miyazawa Begin Summit Talks

OW1103091193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Visiting Philippine President Fidel Ramos and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Thursday evening started summit talks at the Akasaka State Guesthouse, officials of the Foreign Ministry said. Bilateral issues focusing on economic cooperation, global development problems and the regional security situation are high on the agenda, government sources said.

Miyazawa is expected to promise Ramos continued Japanese economic assistance for the economic recovery in The Philippines. The prime minister is likely to reveal a massive yen loan package for Manila during the scheduled 90-minute meeting, the sources said.

Miyazawa is going to ask about Manila's views on global development issues, they said. Tokyo thinks it important to have dialogue with neighboring countries in Asia and Pacific over north-south problems prior to the Group of Seven (G-7) summit in Tokyo in July.

Ramos is reportedly planning to take up the issue of former Filipino "comfort women" forced into prostitution by Japanese soldiers during World War II. The president told a Manila press meeting last week,"the important thing is to discuss the matter together and out of the media because it is a very emotional issue."

At least 40 Filipino women have come forward to demand an apology and compensation from the Japanese Government for having been forced to provide sex for Japanese troops during the war.

Ramos and Miyazawa are likely to discuss regional security issues in the wake of the departure of U.S. forces from the Philippines. Manila has voiced support for Miyazawa's call for a political and security dialogue among Asia-Pacific nations at existing forums such as the annual ASEAN post-ministerial conference.

Miyazawa Offers Loans to Ramos

OW1103094793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told visiting Philippine President Fidel Ramos on Thursday that Japan has decided to extend 72.1 billion yen to the Philippines as the final portion of its 18th yen loan, the Foreign Ministry said.

Miyazawa revealed the final figure for the loan package in talks with Ramos at the Akasaka State Guesthouse. Ramos arrived in Japan on Tuesday for a five-day official visit.

The loans, which are to finance infrastructure projects, including geothermal power generation, come on top of a 25.4 billion yen loan that was advanced last year in the wake of the Mt. Pinatubo volcanic disaster. The 97.5 billion yen 18th loan was 22.7 billion yen less than the previous loan of 120.4 billion yen, a shortfall that officials attributed to a limited absorption capacity on the part of the Philippines.

The largest of the 10 beneficiary projects, which was allocated 18.1 billion yen, was construction of a second terminal at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

Another 25 billion went toward three energy projects, including a rural electrification project and two geothermal power plant rehabilitation projects.

The remaining projects included bridge construction, road rehabilitation, telecommunications development, monorail expansion, and forestry preservation.

The loans for energy projects are expected to help the Philippines resolve its crippling energy crisis, which has been cited by economists as the root cause of the country's flat economic growth and as a major obstacle to increased foreign investment. Ramos has said he may invoke emergency powers to help solve the crisis and that specific measures were being studied by the Senate and the Cabinet.

Manila and other major cities on the main Philippine island of Luzon have experienced four- to five-hour power cuts daily over the past year due to a shortage of generating capacity. Economists have blamed the power crisis, which has hurt industry and forced many factories to close, for flat economic growth during the past two years.

On Monday, International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori told Ramos the Philippines would be included in Japan's new environmental and energy-saving technology cooperation program to developing countries. He also said the government is scheduled to draw up an outline of the new aid program by mid-May.

Ramos told Japanese business leaders the same day that Japanese development cooperation is "critically important" now as the Philippines is "on the verge of an economic takeoff." Japan has been the Philippines' largest aid donor since 1970. The Philippines was the third largest recipient of Japanese aid in 1990 and the fifth largest in 1991.

Officials have attributed the Philippines' low aid absorption capacity to local opposition to some Japanese-funded projects and a lack of government counterpart funds.

Earlier Thursday, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe and his Philippine counterpart Roberto Romulo exchanged diplomatic notes on a separate Japanese offer of a 580 million yen grant for an irrigation project in areas affected by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption.

Apology Over 'Comfort Women'

OW1103125893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa offered a sincere apology and expressed his remorse to Philippine President Fidel Ramos over Filipino women forced into prostitution by Japan during World War II at summit talks Thursday evening, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Miyazawa and Ramos agreed to continue consultations toward an early settlement of the "comfort women" issue, they added.

No Mention of Compensation Made

OW1103134793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told Philippine President Fidel Ramos on Thursday that Japan offers its "sincere apology and remorse" for the forced prostitution of Filipinas by Japan during World War II, a senior Philippine diplomat said. Rodolfo Severino, undersecretary for the Manila government's Foreign Affairs Department, told a news conference at a Tokyo hotel that the Japanese leader made the remark in English without any interpreter when he met with Ramos in the Akasaka State Guesthouse for about 90 minutes.

Miyazawa made the remark when Ramos raised the emotionally-charged issue, which threatens to sour the image of Japan in the Philippines. The prime minister, however, stopped short of mentioning the possibility of offering financial compensation, which is what the Philippine women are pressing for, he said.

Ramos asked Miyazawa to step up Japanese efforts to resolve the issue "in a satisfactory manner," Severino said. Miyazawa vowed to "continue fact-finding" efforts to bring to light further details, he said. Miyazawa told Ramos his administration would seek to find "how best the Japanese Government can express its feelings" of repentance for the sexual slavery of the Philippine women, he said.

Iran Envoy Asks Fair Stand on Bosnia, Palestine

LD0903185993 Tehran IRNA in English 1653 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 9, IRNA—The Iranian ambassador here Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili today expressed hope that Japan would adopt independent political policies in the international scenes.

Ardabili in his meeting with Taizo Nozawa, chairman of foreign affairs committee of the House of Councillors of Japan, brought up the Bosnia-Hercegovina and Palestine issues and said Tokyo should play a political role commensurate to its economic position by focussing on justice.

"An unjust order and status quo should not be allowed to prevail. The role of major powers is not to preserve the order of occupation and usurpation but to bring about justice which is fundamental for the world peace and envisaged in the United Nations Charter," Ardabili made it clear to Nozawa.

The Japanese official referred to bilateral and friendly relations between the two countries and promised to take measures for peace in Bosnia-Hercegovina and justice in Palestine. He also requested Iran's support for Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

Miyazawa 'Should Take Responsibility' for Scandal

OW1103084093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Sadao Yamahana, leader of Japan's largest opposition party, said Thursday that Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa should take responsibility for the tax evasion scandal involving former ruling party kingpin Shin Kanemaru. Yamahana, who heads the Social Democratic Party (SDP), did not specify what he expects Miyazawa to do.

Yamahana's remarks, made to the SDP Central Executive Committee, came five days after Kanemaru, former vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), was arrested for allegedly evading 400 million yen in income tax by not declaring about 800 million in income in 1987 and 1989. "The public wants to know what responsibility Miyazawa will take for naming Kanemaru vice president of the LDP," Yamahana said.

On August 27, 1992, Kanemaru resigned from the No. 2 post in disgrace by admitting he received an illegal political contribution of 500 million yen from the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., which is at the center a money-and-mob scandal involving politicians. He also stepped down from politics two months later.

Kanemaru has been fined 200,000 yen for violating the Political Fund Control Law, which sets a 1.5 million yen limit a politician can receive from a single source in a year. Prosecutors have said that the tax evasion charges and the illegal political contribution are separate issues.

In a separate development, Kiich Muruyama vice speaker of the House of Representatives, said he will retire from politics.

Murayama, an SDP members, said he will make an official announcement in Kagoshima Prefecture, southern Japan, on Firday [12 March] that he will not run for the lower house election expected to be held before the end of the year.

Miyazawa Blames Factionalism for Scandals

OW1103044293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Thursday that the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) would have to act to remove the ill effects of factionalism in the party to prevent the recurrence of political corruption.

The premier said a package of four political reform bills the party is now working on will deal with how to tackle problems caused by factionalism. The LDP plans to submit the package to the Diet at the end of March. "Should we fail to get rid of the ill effects of factionalism, there would be no other choice but to dissolve all the factions. That's our party's consensus," Miyazawa told the House of Councillors budget committee.

The prime minister made the comments in reply to a question by Japanese Communist Party member Koichiro Ueda, who said the faction-riven politics is the root cause of a string of political scandals highlighted by Saturday's arrest of former LDP kingmaker Shin Kanemaru on suspicion of tax evasion. Ueda asked Miyazawa if he feels responsible for having reached the premiership under the patronage of Kanemaru, who wielded enormous political clout until six months ago.

When Miyazawa replied, "I think it's extremely regrettable," Ueda repeated the question and received the same answer.

Two years ago, Miyazawa became LDP president and prime minister with the blessing of the then largest faction within the party, which was founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and headed by Kanemaru. The LDP presidency brings with it the prime ministership due to the LDP's dominance in parliament since 1959.

Kanemaru, a former LDP vice president, quit politics last year after admitting receiving a 500 million yen illegal donation from the president of the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin parcel delivery firm. That money is not directly linked to the tax evasion charges, the prosecution said.

Prosecutors arrested Kanemaru and his former secretary, Masahisa Haibara, on Saturday. They are suspected of siphoning off political donations to fatten their personal fortunes, according to prosecution sources.

Raids by prosecutors on Kanemaru's Tokyo office and other places uncovered some 5 billion yen worth of discount bank debentures, well-placed sources said.

Kanemaru allegedly evaded 400 million yen in tax by failing to declare 800 million yen in income in 1987 and 1989, prosecution sources said. Haibara is suspected of failing to report income of about 400 million yen, evading 200 million yen in taxes. The two men are being kept behind bars at the Tokyo detention house.

Vows To Eliminate Faction Politics

OW1103153193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1500 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Thursday he will make every effort to wipe out ill effects of faction [passage indistinct]. "Should we fail to get rid of the ill effects of factionalism, there would be no other choice but to dissolve all the factions. That's our party's consensus," Miyazawa told the committee.

Osamu Isomura, a upper house member of the Democratic Reform Party (DRP), demanded that the Justice Ministry table an interim report on former LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] power-broker [passage indistinct] suspicion that he evaded millions of yen in income [passage indistinct] Affairs Bureau of the Ministry, hinted that the ministry will submit the report to the lower house budget committee after the Kanemaru affair is resolved.

Hama said the ministry wants to "study what cooperation it can take" in connection with the report when prosecutors complete the investigation.

Prosecutors arrested former LDP Vice President Kanemaru on Saturday on suspicion that he evaded 400 million yen in income tax by failing to declare some 800 million yen in income. His secretary Masahisa Haibara was also taken to a detention house the same day on suspicion of failing to report income of about 400 million yen and evading 200 million yen in tax.

In another development, Justice Minister Masaharu Gotoda apologized to seven Dietmen for the prosecution's conduct in the November 6, 1992, trial relating to the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal. In the trial, prosecutors read a deposition by the leader of a right-wing group saying that the seven Dietmen contacted the group directly or indirectly to try to stop its smear campaign against former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

The rightist group Nihon Kominto had been staging a harassment campaign against Takeshita when he was vying for the 1987 LDP presidency.

On allegations that political donations were accepted by six Diet members of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Hama said prosecutors will launch a strict investigation if they detect suspected crimes.

A former president of Toyama Sagawa Kyubin Co. submitted to the Sendai District court in northern Japan copies of receipts showing a Toyoma Sagawa Kyubin Co. branch gave 1 million yen each to late DSP Chairman Ikko Kasuga, former DSP Chairman Saburo Tsukamoto, and four other members of the fourth-largest opposition party.

Replying to questions from SDP member Atsushi Akiyama, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono explained the government's position on the export to the United States of portions of Japan's technology relating to airborne warning and control system (AWACS) planes. "The export does not violate Japan's three principles of arms export to foreign countries since the AWACS parts are general-purpose goods," he said.

Successive governments have adopted the principles which bar Japanese-made arsenals from being exported to communist countries, nations in conflict, and countries prohibited by U.N. resolution from receiving military imports.

Meanwhile, the upper house Budget Committee is expected to be stalled Friday, parties officials said.

Following a third day of committee deliberation, the ruling and the opposition have yet to patch up an agreement over the summoning of sworn witnesses to testify before the committee on the money-and-mob scandal. Thursday was a deadline on which they agreed to do so.

Bank Submits Kanemaru Records to Prosecutors

OW1103112493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Nippon Credit Bank has surrendered its records of financial transactions with Shin Kanemaru and other politicians to help prosecutors in their probe of the former powerbroker's alleged tax evasion, bank sources said Thursday.

Prosecutors suspect that Kanemaru, who was arrested on Saturday, siphoned off political contributions to purchase discount bank debentures to fatten his fortune, according to investigative sources. Discount debentures are issued with a fixed interest rate at a price reduced from the face value, and buyers receive the full amount at maturity. They can be used as a tax-evasion vehicle since they are issued without the bearer's name.

Aides to Kanemaru visited the bank in 1984 to buy discount bank debentures and the bank provided officials in charge of advising about transactions as the amount of purchases was huge, the sources said. The balance of "Warishin," discount bank debentures issued by the bank and held by Kanemaru and former aide Masahisa Haibara amounts to about 4 billion yen, investigative sources said.

Kanemaru also bought about 1 billion yen worth of discount debentures issued by the Industrial Bank of Japan via Okasan Securities Co. In January 1989, prosecution sources said Thursday. Evidence of Kanemaru's purchase of the debentures was found among docments seized by Tokyo prosecutors in a raid on the brokerage house on Tuesday, the sources said.

The prosecutors found the 1 billion yen worth of Industrial Bank of Japan discount debentures at Kanemaru's home in Tokyo's plush Moto Azabu District last Saturday, according to the sources. These debentures were purchased in 1989 when the recruit stocks-for-favor scandal rocked the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), of which Kanemaru was vice president.

Kanemaru, once the LDP's main power broker, was arrested on suspicion of evading about 400 million yen in tax on 800 million yen in undeclared income in 1987 and 1989. He retired in disgrace from politics last October following public outrage at his receipt of 500 million yen in an illegal donation from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., a now-defunct company at the center of a huge money-and-mob scandal involving politicians.

Kanemaru was fined 200,000 yen, which further infuriated the public, which thought the amount was too lenient. The tax evasion is a separate issue from the 500 million yen illegal donation.

Haibara, 49, was also arrested on suspicion of evading taxes of about 200 million yen on 400 million in undeclared income during the five-year period beginning in 1987.

Prosecutors are poised to file an indictment against Kanemaru on the suspected 1987 tax evasion before the five-year statute of limitations runs out on Saturday [13 March], the sources said.

Diet Panel Questions Businessman About Scandal

OW1103082693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Members of a Diet panel interviewed businessman Rekiji Kobari at his hospital bedside Thursday on his reported role in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal, Diet officials said.

Kobari, 79, who has business interests in Fukushima Prefecture, north of Tokyo, reportedly has had close ties with senior figures in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) who have been linked to the scandal. He has been in hospital since mid-February with high blood pressure.

Details of his sworn testimony to seven members of the House of Representatives Budget Committee were not immediately available, and the officials said the seven will report to the House of Representatives budget committee on Friday. But informed sources said the questioners asked what advice he gave former LDP kingpin Shin Kanemaru about buying "Warishin" discount debentures issued by Nippon Credit Bank.

Kanemaru was arrested March 6 on suspicion of evading 400 million yen in income tax by failing to declare about 800 million yen in income for 1987 and 1989. The panel members took account of Kobari's health and had three 10-minute breaks during the two and a half hours of questioning.

Kobari is the third witness to testify on the scandal in the current 150 day regular Diet session that started on January 22.

The bedside questioning was begun by Shigeru Kasuya, chairman of the lower house budget committee and followed by the six others from the ruling and opposition parties, the officials said. The six were Yoshitada Konoike (LDP), Shozo Kusakawa (Komeito), Mitsuo Higashinaka (Japanese Communist Party), Kansei Nakano (Democratic Socialist Party), and Minoru Mizuta and Hideko Ito, both from the main opposition Social Democratic Party.

Kobari Admits Advising Kanemaru on Debentures

OW1103114893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—A businessman on Thursday admitted he had advised ruling party kingpin Shin Kanemaru buy discount bank debentures he allegedly used to evade income taxes. Rekiji Kobari, chairman of Fukushima Kotsu bus firm, denied any involvment, however, in a political donation scandal involving the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin trucking company.

Kanemaru, who has retired from politics, was fined 200,000 yen in September 1992 after he admitted illegally receiving 500 million yen from the trucking company. The Political Funds Control Law sets a 1.5 million yen annual limit on donations politicians can receive from a single source.

Prosecutors have said that the 500 million yen illegal donation is not part of the income on which Kanemaru allegedly failed to pay tax.

Kobari, who has been admitted to Tokyo hospital for treatment of heart disease and high blood pressure, gave bedside testimony on allegations that he may have played a role in the scandal involving politicians. Seven ruling and opposition parliamentarians from the House of Representatives budget committee visited the hospital to question him.

Kobari was quoted as saying that he first advised Kanemaru to buy discount debentures issued by Nippon Credit Bank sometime before 1984.

Former Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Vice President Kanemaru and his former secretary Masahisa Haibara were arrested March 6 on suspicion of evading tax. Kanemaru is suspected of evading 400 million yen in income tax, not declaring about 800 million yen in income in 1987 and 1989.

He admitted setting up a June 1991 meeting between former Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin President Hiroyasu Watanabe, Kanemaru, and Takeshita to help bail out the express parcel delivery company, which is at the center of the scandal. Kobari denied, however, having a role in a meeting with Ozawa and Watanabe's attorney at a Tokyo hotel before Kanemaru announced last August that he would quit his post as LDP vice president to take responsibility for accepting the 500 million yen.

Kobari was the third witness to testify about the scandal in the current 150-day ordinary session of the Diet, following Takeshita and former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa.

After the testimony, lower house Budget Committee Chairman Shigeru Kasuya told reporters that Kobari's testimony will be reported to the committee Friday morning.

Kobari reportedly has close ties not only with Kanemaru, but also with three former prime ministers—Yasuhiro Nakasone, Takeo Fukuda, and Noboru Takeshita.

After achieving success in his business ventures, Kobari bacame president of Fukushima Kotsu in 1968. He was quoted as telling the legislators that Nakasone, then a Diet member, advised him to take the post.

Kobari currently leads the Fukushima Kotsu group of more than 10 companies, including the bus operation, a local newspaper, and a local radio station.

Stimulus Package Covers Education, Communication

OW1003112193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Nagoya, March 10 KYODO—A senior official of the ruling party said Wednesday an expected government stimulus package will incorporate spending on facilities for education and welfare and construction of an optical fiber network for homes.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)'s Policy Affairs Research Council, told a news conference that the government should study issuing 30-year construction bonds to cover such new fields of public works.

The LDP is to finalize a large-scale economic package at the end of the month to spur economic recovery ahead of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's trip to Washington in April for his first meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Referring to calls for income tax cuts from opposition parties, Mitsuzuka brushed aside suggestions of issuing deficit-covering bonds for the reductions, saying tax cuts will have little impact on the economy.

LDP Endorses Bill on Firms' Unfair Practices

OW0903131893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO—Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Tuesday endorsed a government bill to raise corporate penalties on unfair business practices to a maximum of 100 million yen, LDP officials said. Under the current law, the maximum corporate penalty stands at 500,000 yen.

The proposal aims to enhance prohibition of unfair business activities including the illegal use of other company's trademarks and producing and selling products imitating other firm's products. It will be submitted to the Diet after gaining approval at Friday's cabinet meeting, the officials said.

The proposed legislation will prohibit firms from using other company's brand names such as "Sony Chocolate" and "Pachinko Disney."

The proposal will also prohibit misleading information on products and services. For example, a temporary staff agency would be charged with violating the law if it were to send a nonprofessional staff member to a client while claiming the person is a professional.

Fujitsu Said Planning 'Radical' Recruiting Cut

OW0903001593 Tokyo KYODO in English 2312 GMT 8 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO—Computer giant Fujitsu Ltd. plans to sharply cut its number of new recruits for fiscal 1994 by suspending employment of clerical workers for the first time in nearly six decades, Japanese dailies reported Tuesday.

The company will employ only 300 college graduates with engineering diplomas for the year, starting April 1994, less than one-seventh the 2,200 employees expected to join the company this spring, said reports in the major economic daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and the top-circulation daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN. It will be the first time since the company was established in 1935 that it will skip employing clerical workers and graduates from junior colleges or high schools.

The radical employment reduction is part of the company's restructuring program for weathering a crippling computer market slump, which will likely cause a 10 billion yen in consolidated net loss for the company in the current fiscal year ending March 31.

In another restructuring effort, the company will quicken implementation of its plan to shift about 500 employees in its management divisions to marketing divisions to boost its marketing ability, a report in the NIKKAN KOGYO SHIMBUN said Tuesday. The industrial daily said the plan will go into effect by July, one year earlier than originally planned.

Research Agencies Lower Business Outlooks

OW1003105693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—Three major brokerage-affiliated research institutes said Wednesday they have revised downward their corporate sales and profit outlooks for fiscal 1992 on an unconsolidated basis due to a delayed economic recovery.

The Nomura Research Institute, affiliated with Nomura Securities Co., predicted corporate pretax profit for the year ending March 31 will be down 28.3 percent from a year earlier, a downward revision from 25.3 percent forecast last December 10. The institute said financial institutions will suffer a 31.7 percent fall in pretax profit because of a huge amount of bad loans and stock investment losses resulting from the stock market slump.

The recent steep appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar will contribute to worsening the corporate performance further, it said.

Manufacturers will suffer a 34.0 percent decline in pretax profit, down from the previous forecast of 32.6 percent, the institute said. It said sales by corporations, excluding financial institutions, will fall 3.7 percent.

In fiscal 1993, which begins April 1, pretax profit of all companies, excluding financial institutions, will decline a modest 1.1 percent on a 1.8 percent rise in sales, the institute said.

The Nikko Research Center, a unit of Nikko Securities Co., forecast a 26.6 percent decrease in pretax profit for all industries, revising a 25.0 percent fall in its previous forecast made last December.

Manufacturers will suffer a 34.2 percent decline in pretax profit, compared with the previous forecast of a 31.8 percent decrease, the company said. A sales drop of 3.6 percent was forecast for all industries, the institute said.

In fiscal 1993, the institute anticipated a 4.3 percent increase in pretax profit, the first rise in four years. Sales are seen to grow 1.9 percent.

The Yamaichi Research Institute of Securities and Economics, affiliated with Yamaichi Securities Co., said it also scaled down the pretax profit outlook for all industries in fiscal 1992 to 28.0 percent drop, less than the 27.1 percent fall forecast in its previous forecast December 1.

Pretax profit of manufacturers is expected to drop 35.3 percent, compared with a 33.3 percent fall estimated in the previous forecast, the institute said. It forecast a sales drop of 3.8 percent for all industries. In fiscal 1993, corporations will see a 2.2 percent fall in their pretax profit on sales growth of 1.7 percent, the institute said.

Another major brokerage-affiliated think tank, Daiwa Institute of Research, made a downward revision of its corporate business outlooks for fiscal 1992 and 1993 last week. The institute said combined pretax profits by major companies will shrink 28.3 percent in fiscal 1992, a bigger drop than the 26.9 percent fall projected last December.

Pretax profits by manufacturers are projected to drop 35.6 percent, while those by nonmanufacturers are forecast to slide 16.3 percent. For fiscal 1993, the institute predicted pretax profits by manufacturers will decline 1.0 percent and those of nonmanufacturers to drop 3.3 percent.

Tertiary Industry Performance Shows Increase

OW0803074993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 8 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO—The business performance index of Japan's tertiary industries rose only 0.4 percent point in 1992 from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Monday. The slight rise reflected the nation's slowed demand in most business sectors, MITI officials said.

The business activity index for the industries, which cover most business excluding manufacturing and farm industries, stood at 135.8 in 1992 against 100 in the base year of 1985.

Business in the utility sector jumped 1.6 percent from the previous year. Business in real estate sales and broking rose steadily by 5.8 percent in reaction to the hefty 16.0 percent year-on-year drop in the previous year. Business of wholesalers, retailers and the food service industry dropped 0.9 percent from a year earlier, the first drop in the sector since 1974 when it marked a 4.9 percent drop, hit by the so-called oil shock, they said.

Business 'Calmly' Accepts Environmental Law

OW0903024993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0150 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO—Japan's business community calmly accepted a proposed environmental bill Tuesday, believing it will not immediately lead to an environment-preservation tax.

"Specific policies have yet to be worked out. The basic law just stipulated the importance of environment and is conceptual, so we don't think we should oppose it," said a ranking official of the nation's top business lobby, the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

The proposed basic environment law, which was approved earlier Tuesday at an environment panel of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), was thought to cause considerable harm to business circles by forcefully limiting their activities and introducing a new tax for ecology conservation. But due to vociferous opposition from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the panel has decided to require various preconditions for the introduction of taxes and restrictions.

An official of Tokyo Electric Power Co. said, "It is premature to think the basic law will immediately lead to an environmental tax." In addition, few carmakers seem to be critical of the basic law, the industry sources said.

North Korea

Reaction to U.S., ROK Team Spirit Excercise Noted

U.S., ROK 'Overheated' in Exercises

SK1103052293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets are getting overheated in attack operation exercises against the North in the wake of a provocative landing operation on March 9, according to military sources.

On the tenth, carrier-born planes taking off from the extra-large aircraft carrier "Independence" anchoring in the sea 60 miles off Pohang of South Korea and formations of fighter planes based in Japan ran amok in air war exercises with the skies above Pohang, Kunwi, Tanyang and Chongju as operational zones.

In separate action, the U.S. imperialists intensified aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea on March 9 and 10.

The aerial espionage was committed by the aggressors on 13 occasions on March 9 alone through E-3 AWACS plane, U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane, RV-1 Army tactical reconnaissance plane, RF-4C Air Force tactical reconnaissance plane and other types of reconnaissance planes.

The U.S. imperialists on March 9 brought in South Korea once again the 25th Army Infantry Division which had been involved in the Korean war together with more than 1,000 soldiers including reserve components from the continental United States.

'Three-Dimensional Attack' Planned

SK1103051793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 11 Mar 93

["Three-dimensional Attack Exercises Against North"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have staged three-dimensional attack exercises against the North on the sea and ground and in the sky by hurling several hundred combatant ships, hundreds of warplanes and a large force of troops since their "Team Spirit" joint military exercises entered into a field action.

This comes high in press commentaries here today.

The situation on the Korean peninsula now has been brought to a more dangerous phase where a war may break out any moment by such war hysterics of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers across South Korea, a NODONG SINMUN analyst says, and goes on:

The resumption of the once suspended "Team Spirit" by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets reveals their criminal intention to stifle our republic which is forcefully advancing along the road of socialism.

With this sinister aim in mind, the U.S. imperialists have added to the war gamble a scenario of precision bombing and destruction of pivotal command and control devices, such as the army command, radar facilities and air bases of the opposite side, at the initial stage of an "emergency" on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities attributed their resumption of the "Team Spirit" to the "nuclear suspicion against the North" based on fiction. It is, however, a smokescreen for concealing their heinous scheme of northward invasion.

Should the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets dare touch an inch of the soil and a blade of grass of our republic, our people and a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces would mete out a stern punishment to the aggressors.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst says the U.S. imperialists are trying to gratify their aggressive design on the northern half of Korea by mobilizing all their sophisticated means of war, but they are mistaken.

DPRK General: Exercise 'Running Wild'

SK1103055693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—The order of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, declaring a state of semi-war to the whole country, the entire people and the whole army is evoking great repercussions upon the People's Army soldiers, the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, the Young Red Guards and people of various strata. [sentence as received]

The order of respected Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il reflects the firm will and determination of all our people and People's Army soldiers to defend the party and the leader with their lives in any adversity and safeguard to the last our style of socialism which had been achieved at the cost of blood, said Gen. Pak Un-hyon of the Korean People's Army.

Our people and People's Army do not want war, but we will not beg for peace at the expense of our dignity, he stressed, and pointed out:

Our People's Army, invincible revolutionary armed forces equipped with modern means of attack and defence, are fully prepared for annihilating whatever aggressors at a blow.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must squarely see the will and determination of our people and People's Army and had better stop running wild.

Kim Chun-hwa, commander of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards of the factory where Comrade Pak Chang-nam works, said that all the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards will be fully alert for action to crush the enemy at a stroke should he attack us at any moment and make a new great upswing in production with a hammer in one hand and a rifle in the other.

Chong Myong-il, a member of the Young Red Guards of the Pyongyang Yusong Senior Middle School, said that the Young Red Guards members are tightly holding rifles and pens to fully justify the trust and expectation of the party which has given them weapons of class and fully prepared for combat action to firmly defend our socialist system with arms. Labour hero Kim Ho-kyong, head of a pit of the Taehyang Coal Mine under the Anju district coal mining complex, said:

You may pounce upon us any time. We shall mercilessly crush you to the last man. This is the unanimous determination of the working class and people of Korea.

When the entire people across the country push ahead with the socialist construction, fully alert for action to defeat aggressors at a blow, the enemy will become impotent and get nothing but corpse and death.

NODONG SINMUN Criticizes Opening

SK1003123093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 10 Mar 93

["Prelude To Nuclear War Rampage"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)— The United States must act with discretion, looking straight into the reality. Should it and the South Korean rulers recklessly fall upon us, defying our warnings, they would drink a bitter cup of defeat.

This warning is served by NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today hitting hard at the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers upon their entering into a full-dress stage of the "Team Spirit" war game.

The analyst says:

With the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres entering into a stage of full-dress field actions, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been carried to an extreme pitch of strain and to a touch-and-go grave phase where a nuclear war may break out any moment.

In the "Team Spirit" they are staging combined manoeuvres involving all drills for their invasion of the North. The attack nature of the war game has been brought into bolder relief by the operation of a "march North unit" in the war rehearsal.

The United States is urged by its criminal scheme to crush with strength our republic which is advancing under the banner of socialism in bringing the clouds of nuclear war over the Korean peninsula where the situation was heading for peace and reunification with the adoption and effectuation of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearisation.

The United States is mistaken, if it thinks that the method it has used in other regions of the world will work on the Korean peninsula, too.

Army Sends Protest to UN on 'Military Provocations'

SK1103112193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki, secretary of the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a message to his counterpart of the U.N. forces side today protesting against successive grave military provocations of the U.S. side in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) these days.

The message says:

Today, on March 11, your side committed a grave provocation by installing a 12.7 mm large-calibre machine gun at a post approximately 500 metres South of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] marker 0635 and firing a volley of bullets.

On March 9, your side fired scores of automatic weapon bullets from a post about 1,850 metres South of the MDL marker 0720, and committed such a grave military provocative act as installing a 12.7 mm machinegun at a post about 500 metres southeast of the MDL marker 0417 and threatening military personnel of the opposite side. Earlier, on March 8 and 2, it illegally introduced and installed at different spots of the DMZ 90 mm and 57 mm recoilless guns and 12.71mm machineguns.

Such military provocations and violations by your side in the DMZ numbered more than 667 cases during the first 11 days of March.

The successive military provocations committed by our side in the frontline area while staging the "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises are a crude breach of paragraphs 6, 10, 12 and 14 of the armistice agreement and they are premeditated acts designed to render the tense situation further acute and light the train of war.

Our side strongly demands that a responsible step be taken to prevent the recurrence of such acts.

If your side continue to persist in military provocations despite our repeated protests and warnings, it would be held wholly responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

NODONG SINMUN Condemns 'Dominationist' Imperialism

SK1003134193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 10 Mar 93

["Dominationist Nature of Imperialism Does Not Change"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—The imperialists are claiming that world peace is maintained by them and the difficult situation of other countries improved with their assistance. But this is a trick to foster illusion about imperialism among the world people, thus creating favorable circumstances for establishing an international order in which they would lord it over in the world.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a by-lined article today.

It notes:

Imperialism neither offers peace to other nations nor helps others. It is because, above all, imperialism is the biggest dominationism.

Dominationism tramples underfoot other countries' sovereignty and tries to oppress and control other nations and peoples. Herein lies its reactionary nature. Such dominationist nature of imperialism is invariable.

While talking about "peace" and "detente", the imperialists are still resorting to the policy of strength, a legacy of the confrontation era, and, worse still, intensifying it in some regions.

It is a typical example that the United States is now staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

As for "assistance" and "cooperation" advertised by the imperialists, they are part of the dominationist policy.

With "assistance" and "cooperation" the imperialists demand other countries to give up the ideology, idea and system chosen by the latter and follow their will. They interfere in other nation's internal affairs in this way, unhesitatingly resorting to threat by strength, sabotage and subversive acts, political and [words indistinct] unjustifiable demand is not met.

The Japanese ruling circles intend to expand their sphere of influence in the international comunity under the cloak of "international contribution" and further, gatify their desire for overseas aggression.

Due to the dominationist moves of the imperialists, the sovereignty and national independence of nations are infringed upon and peace and security edangered in diferent parts of the world.

Daily: Asian Security Group Directed Against DPRK

SK1103112893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 11 Mar 93

["MINJU CHOSON Hits Out at U.S. Plan for 'Asian Security Organisation'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today strips bare the sinister design of the United States to form an "All-Asia Security Cooperation Council" (Asian Security Organisation).

The analyst says:

The "All-Asia Security Cooperation Council" planned by the United States means, in essence, a U.S.-led political and military alliance of the imperialists and all the counterrevolutionary forces in Asia.

The United States intends to tranfer the center of its global strategy to Asia from Europe and split and disorganise the Asian socialist countries from within and destroy them and realise its dominationist desire in the Asia-Pacific region as soon as possible.

To this very end, it is planning to found the "All-Asia Security Cooperation Council".

It is an invariable strategic scheme of the United States to direct the sharp edge of its attack to Korea which is contiguous to the Asian continent and is a geographical vantage, invade our Republic, the bulwark of socialism, and conquer the whole of Korea and thus make a breakthrough in the execution of its Asian strategy.

The imperialists are trying to stifle the Asian socialist countries and establish their domination over this region. But their scheme is fated to go bankrupt as it goes against the aspirations of the people and the flow of the times.

North, South River Water Quality Compared

SK1103021793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—The different social systems existing in the North and the South of Korea have brought a wide gap in the quality of water of their rivers.

4 hpm [expansion unknown] and 20.5 ppm [parts per million] are the biochemical demands for oxygen showing the quality of the water of the Taedong River and the Han River which both empty into the West Sea after passing through Pyongyang and Seoul.

4 hpm indicating the quality of the water of the Taedong River shows that it is suitable as agricultural and industrial water and even as drinking water if some filter chemicals are used.

The water of the Taedong River contains calcium (30 ppm), magnesium (20 hpm), hydrocarbonic acid (300 ppm), mineral matter and other materials good for human body. It's concentration of oxygen is 8.7 ppm.

The quality of the water is shown also by the biota of the river.

Many kinds of larvae, dragonfly, etc. live along its entire length and corbicula and limnetic crab are also abundant there.

And the river teems with a hundred and several dozen kinds of fishes such as mandarin fish, seythe fish, zitterling and gray mullet specially fond of clean water which are drawn by the rich feed.

The Han River of South Korea whose pollution is several times the tolerable limits set by the World Health Organization is seriously contaminated with such heavy metals as mercury, cadmium, chrome and lead which are extremely harmful to the health of man.

More than 3,244,000 tons of industrial waste water and sewage flow into the river daily.

Over 40 kinds of fishes lived in the river at the end of 1980. But now four or five kinds have survived and they are on the point of extermination.

The Han River has been polluted so seriously that the eight reservoirs have been woefully contaminated and even the Lake Paltang has lost the function of the first-grade reservoir to greatly threaten the lives of the people there who account for one quarter of the South Korean population.

No wonder South Korean publications deplore the quality of the water of the Han River, saying "it is the river of death", "water pollution kills people" and "there is no water suitable for drinking".

Daily Comments on 'Human Rights Abuses' in South

SK1103060393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 11 Mar 93

["Wretched Lot of Colonial Mercenary Army"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the grave human rights abuses in the South Korean puppet army in the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" of former dictators of South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

The paper says:

According to the January, 1993, issue of the GUNJI MINRON, a magazine published by the Japanese Institute for Military Studies, 6,393 soldiers died in the puppet army in Chon Tu-hwan's "Fifth Republic". It was officially announced that some 290 of them fell victims to brutal corporeal punishment. And the others were reported to have "committed suicide" and the like, but it is believed that most of them were murdered in cold blood by corporeal punishment and other cruelties.

A tactics instructor of the puppet army academy in an article published in the magazine MILITARY REVIEW said the cases of corporeal punishment and beatings in the "Sixth Republic" were 25 percent up on an annual average in the 1985-88 period in the "Fifth Republic".

Those who fell victims to corporeal punishment were, by and large, soldiers of student origin who were well awakened to the problems of the democratization of South Korean society and national reunification and were high in political standard and rich in political knowledge.

The successive South Korean reactionary "regimes" have been military fascist dictatorial "regimes" without an equal in the world which have not only turned the whole society into a prison without bars but freely addressed to harsh political crackdown even in the puppet army.

Corporeal punishment and political suppression have become all the more pronounced recently when some tendencies of vacillation showed up within the puppet army as a reflection of the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship sentiments running to a high tide in South Korea.

The brutal murder committed in the puppet army is a hideous crime that can never be justified, and the murderers must face deserving punishment.

DPRK Group Addresses UN Human Rights Commission

SK1003131093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—The head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on March 4 made a speech at the 49th meeting of the United Nations commission on human rights in Geneva.

He said that some countries and groups wantonly violate the sovereignty of other countries and nations, using "human rights" as a means of attaining their political purpose.

Pointing out that the international human rights arena is showing signs of turning into a theatre where the western countries violate the human rights in the developing countries, he said:

"Our delegation considers that the U.N. commission on human rights must draw special attention to the conditions of human rights in the regions where human rights abuses are concealed and whitewashed under the superpower's 'umbrella of human rights'. We hold that it must demand, among other things, an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops which trample on the sovereignty of other nations.

"The authorities who did commit such combined violations of human rights as forcible drafting, forced labour, 'sexual service', torture and massacre must honestly admit the hard fact that they occurred in the past, but are linked with today, and must cooperate in every way with the international community in the efforts to prevent the recurrence of human rights violations.

"Supposing that Japan which aims at her permanent membership of the U.N. security council might dispatch a larger number of troops to more regions in the future, no one can vouch that a version of the past will not be repeated there.

"The Japanese authorities refuse to admit that they forcibly took away six million Koreans including 'comfort girls for the army' and used them in the war by a most brutal way and they even pursue a national discrimination policy against some survivals among them and their descendents."

He urged the U.N. commission on human rights to pay attention to documents regarding the human rights problem and take relevant measures.

NODONG SINMUN: Anniversary of DPRK-Cuba Ties Noted

SK1103062693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today observes the 7th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Cuba.

The Korea visit of Comrade Fidel Castro and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Cuba in March 1986 were a powerful demonstration of the tight relations of fraternal friendship and unity and cooperation between the Korean and Cuban peoples, the paper in a by-lined article says, and goes on:

The two peoples have pushed ahead with the revolution and construction, supporting and cooperating closely with each other in the past seven years.

Cuba is a hero country that has hewn the untrodden path of socialism in Latin America and is advancing, demonstrating the might of an independent people.

Today the Cuban people are honorably defending the sovereignty of the country and national dignity under the banner of socialism.

The victorious elections held in Cuba on February 24 were an eloquent demonstration of the invincible strength of the Cuban people united around the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the achievements of the Cuban people in socialist construction and express firm militant solidarity with the party and people of Cuba who are waging an indomitable struggle under the vicious blockade by imperialism.

They will as ever remain unfailingly loyal to the socialist cause, shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people.

Meeting Marks 30th Anniversary of Syrian Revolution

SK1103055893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here on March 10 to mark the 30th anniversary of the March 8 revolution in Syria.

Speaking at the meeting, Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairperson of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, noted that the achievements of the Syrian Arab people in the building of a new society have been made in a rigorous struggle against the constant moves of aggression and intervention of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. "No moves of the enemy can block the just struggle of the Syrian Arab people who are powerfully advancing along the road of independence against imperialism, firmly rallied around the Arab Socialist Ba'ath party headed by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad", she said.

She expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the fraternal Syrian Arab people in their just struggle to restore the occupied Arab land including the Golan Heights and achieve an equitable peace in the Middle East.

Recalling that Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, issued an order proclaiming a semi-war state to defend the country and the people in face of the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, she said: "If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets provoked a new war, our people and the People's Army will fight to a finish for the party and the leader, for our-style socialism centred on the popular masses, dealing an annihilating blow to the aggressors and once again exalting the dignity and honor of heroic Korea."

Speaking next, Syrian Ambassador to Korea Yasir Farah said that the relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had developed to a higher stage since the historical meeting between the leader of advance and fighter of the Syrian people Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Pyongyang in 1974.

"The realistic and just proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo which was put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and all your proposals for reunification are enjoying worldwide support and we express firm solidarity for them", he declared.

Noting that the friendly Korean people under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are making great achievements in socialist construction with the great chuche idea as the guideline, the ambassador said: "These achievements inspire the Syrian people."

He said the malicious moves and plots of the imperialists and reactionaries over what they call "development of nuclear weapons" were motivated by the aim and intention to blockade the DPRK, a bastion of socialism and freedom.

"We firmly believe that the heroic Korean people will defeat the enemies as in the past not yielding to these aggressive moves of the imperialists and reactionaries", he stated.

A congratulatory letter to the Syrian president was adopted at the meeting.

Defense Minister Sends Message to Burundian Counterpart

SK1003123393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—Marshal of the DPRK O Chin-u, Minister of People's Armed Forces sent a message of greetings to Defence Minister Leonidas Maregarege on the occasion of the 26th Army Day of Burundi.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of the two countries would continue to develop in their mutual interests and wished the Burundian defence minister and the officers and men of the Burundian National Army successes in their work to consolidate the national independence and stability and increase the country's defence capabilities.

Editorials Comment on Mobilization Order

SK1003130593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—Papers here today editorially call for defending the socialist homeland as firm as an iron wall by carrying through the order of Comrade Supreme Commander.

Comrade Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order to the whole country, the entire people and the whole army to switch over to a semi-war state from March 9 in face of the grave situation prevailing in our country owing to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke another war.

The order of respected comrade supreme commander is a right self-defensive measure for frustrating the aggressive moves of the enemy and defending the securit of our republic and people, NODONG SINMUN in an editorial says, and goes on:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, has said in the order:

"If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets provoke a new war, our people and the People's Army will fight to the last for the sake of the party, the leader and our style of socialism centred on the popular masses which had been achieved at the cost of blood, thus dealing a crushing blow to the aggressors and exalting the dignity and honour of heroic Korea once again." The supreme commander's order reflects the firm and steadfast determination and will of our party, people and revolutionary Armed Forces to firmly defend our-style socialism and honourably safeguard the dignity of socialism.

We do not want war, but are not afraid of it at all.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to cling to the dangerous aggressive moves and provoke a war without discretion our revolutionary Armed Forces each soldier of which is one match for a hundred foes and the people will heroically fight for the honour of chuche Korea and the dignity of socialism and defend our party, our motherland and our system with credit.

The order to the whole country, the entire people and the whole Army to [word indistinct] over [word indistinct] semi-war state reflects the iron will and unparallelled courage of respected comrade supreme commander who overcomes any difficult situation with revolutionary offensives.

Ours are invincible people who hold in high esteem as the supreme commander dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is leading the socialist cause of chuche and the cause of Army building to victory.

Our People's Army has now been strengthened into ever-victorious revolutionary Armed Forces equipped with modern means of attack and defence, the entire people are under arms and the whole country has become fortified, so as to annihilate whatever aggressors at a blow. We are not afraid of any military threat and provocation of enemy.

The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate the sincere efforts of our party and people to defend peace as an expression of weakness and not run amok, warns the editorial.

MINJU CHOSON calls upon the entire people to make a new upswing in the socialist economic construction and be fully alert for action in hearty response to the order of the supreme commander.

Editorial Urges Following Kim Chong-il's Order

SK1103101293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0010 GMT 10 Mar 93

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Mar editorial: "Let Us Indomitably Defend the Socialist Fatherland by Thoroughly Implementing the Order of Comrade Supreme Commander"]

[Text] A grave, touch-and-go situation in which a war may break out at any time has been created in our country. To cope with the grave situation prevailing in our country from the new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA] issued an order that the whole country, the people, and the entire army enter into a semi-war state from 9 March.

Proceeding from the resolute revolutionary view and firm conviction to defend our socialist fatherland to the end, the supreme commander's order enjoys the absolute support of all the people. The supreme commander's order leads all the people to unanimously rise up in the sacred struggle to defend the fatherland. With intense hostility and firm revolutionary obligation against the enemies, the soldiers of the heroic KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces and all the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards have begun assuming a combat mobilization posture.

The respected and beloved supreme commander comrade's order is a due self-defensive measure to frustrate the enemies' aggressive maneuvers and defend the safety of our Republic and people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, KPA supreme commander, noted in the order: If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets provoke a new war, our people and the People's Army will fight to the end for the party and the leader and for the socialism of our own style which has been won with blood. They will deal a devastating blow to the aggressors, thereby they will once again demonstrate the dignity and honor of heroic Korea.

The U.S. imperialists has directed the spearhead of antisocialist offensive at our country and unprecedentedly strengthened the new war provocation maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists' deceptive mask is completely revealed. In spite of the strong protests and denunciations by all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who love peace and oppose war, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are persistently conducting the adventurous Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise. As a result, they revealed their vicious and aggressive intention to the entire world.

The Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise, frantically conducted by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique, is thoroughly aggressive in its content and character. It is a preliminary war and nuclear test war set on making a preemptive strike on the northern half of our Republic.

The U.S. imperialists are comprehensively bringing in new types of fighters and warships loaded with nuclear weapons and various means of nuclear strike into the Korean peninsula and surrounding seas. They are conducting power-reeking war exercises by mobilizing approximately 200,000 aggressive armed forces from the U.S. mainland, Guam Island, Hawaii, Japan, and other U.S. bases in Asia-Pacific areas.

Reality shows that the Team Spirit war exercise are very dangerous war commotions intent on making surprise incursions on our Republic from the sky, the land, and the sea, by bringing enormous aggressive armed forces into (?the Korea peninsula).

The Team Spirit war gamble is being conducted at a time when the United States is kicking up the commotion of special inspections. For this reason, the Team Spirit exercise is more dangerous.

Under the pretext of checking the North from developing nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are creating a grave situation capable of igniting the fuse of a northward invasion war. The enemies' new war provocation maneuvers are an unpardonable challenge to all the Korean people who ardently desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a grave threat to the peace of Asia and the rest of the world.

Our assumption of a complete combat posture [manbanui chontu taese] to cope with the enemies' aggressive maneuvers, is not only a sacred right of ours upon which no one can infringe, but also the noble duty for peace in the world. We will never allow the U.S. imperialists to trample our sacred rivers and land underfoot or to infringe upon our national dignity.

The supreme commander's order reflects the unwavering determination and will of our party, people, and revolutionary armed forces to firmly defend socialism of our own style and honorably safeguard the dignity of socialism in all difficult circumstances.

Socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses is the most noble revolutionary achievement which our people have won through the long arduous struggle with blood. Our socialism is the lifeline and life of our people which can not be frustrates.

Even if the world were to change one hundred times over, our revolutionary armed forces and people will never give up the banner of socialism. Rather, they are brimming over with the indomitable will to defend the chuche-oriented socialist fatherland even by paying a dear price.

Our people are peace-loving and have consistently struggled for peace. However, our people do not subserviently beg for peace to enemies trying to frustrate our socialism. The Korean people are not a people who will be intimidated, even while enemies are conducting the Team Spirit joint military exercise by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of military troops and mass destruction weapons. Our army is not an army which would shrink back for fear of war.

Even though we do not want a war, we never fear war. The more the imperialists and their stooges run wild to invade our country while wielding the sword of aggression, the more indomitable our people will become in a bid to sternly defeat the enemies' attempt. This is the mettle of our people who carry out the revolution.

If the U.S. imperialists adhere to the dangerous aggressive commotions and indiscreetly ignite the fuse of a war, our one-being- a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces and people will heroically fight for the glory of chuche-oriented Korea and the dignity of socialism. Thus, they will brilliantly defend our party, our fatherland, and our system.

The order that the whole country, people, and army enter into a semi-war state reflects the iron-willed determination and matchless valor of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander who has overcome all arduous situations with revolutionary offensives.

The resolution and will of the leader [yongdoja] determines not only the fate of the country and the revolution but also the basic issue of war and peace. Comrade Kim Chong-il, KPA supreme commander, is the great military strategist of our times who possesses literary and military achievements. He is the iron-willed commander who leads the entire army down the ever-victorious road with the chuche-oriented art of guiding the army.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who shoulders the fate and future of our socialism and the future of our country and nation, has the iron-willed resolution and matchless vigor that does not waver in the face of any thunder or lightning. He has smashed the imperialists' challenges and aggressive maneuvers at every step.

Historically speaking, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pioneered and founded our socialism on this land through arduous revolutionary struggle. Thus, the unfaltering will of our party is to defend our socialism and bring into full play the dignity and glory of heroic Korea. With the surge of such an iron-willed conviction and indomitable spirit, the supreme commander's order becomes the revolutionary banner calling on the whole country, all the people, and the entire army to rise up to the sacred struggle to defend the fatherland. It also becomes the victorious declaration demonstrating the invincibility of our socialism.

All revolutionary armed forces and people are brimming over with victorious conviction. We have the powerful might capable of checking enemies' aggressive maneuvers and resolutely defending our socialism. We live in different times from the past Fatherland Liberation War days when our young Republic fought against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion.

Our people are ever-victorious and invincible ones upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has led the cause for chuche-oriented socialism and army-building down a single road of victory.

We have one-being-a-match-for-100 heroic Korean people and the People's Army's soldiers. They defeated the Japanese imperialists' one-million-strong Kwantung army even in the snowstorms of Mt. Paektu and the armies of 15 satellite states led by the U.S. imperialists in the Fatherland Liberation War. We have not only the single-hearted unity among the leader, the party, and the people, but also the invincible might attained through blood ties between the Army and the people.

Our People's Army has been fostered as ever-victorious revolutionary armed forces that possess all modern offensive and defensive means. All the people have armed themselves and the whole country has been fortified. As a result, they are fully prepared to annihilate any aggressor at a blow.

We will never fear military threat and provocation by enemies. All party members and working people should have the conviction and will that only when they follow the leadership of the respected and beloved supreme commander comrade can they ensure victory. They should rise up as one to the struggle to defend the socialist fatherland and our revolutionary achievements.

The units of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces of the KPA and all the members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, and Young Red Guards should cherish the order of the respected and beloved supreme commander, should keenly watch every move of the enemies with high revolutionary vigilance, and should assume the complete combat mobilization posture so that they can annihilate the enemies in one blow at any time.

All the people should firmly arm themselves with our party's chuche-oriented view on war and should bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction while holding hammers and sickles in one hand and guns in the other.

The iron-like cohesion and unity of all the party, all the army, and all the people firmly united around the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a source of the invincible might of our Republic. Unity is our life and our most powerful weapon.

Our people were able to crush every step of the imperialists' aggressive maneuver and finally score victories. This is attributed to the fact that the entire party and all the people fought by firmly uniting around the party and the leader. Now, the leader, the party, and the masses are firmly united in ideological will and in a moral and dutiful way. Here lies the invincible road where the imperialists' challenge of any kind can be smashed resolutely and the socialist fatherland can be firmly advocated and defended.

The might of our single-hearted unity is based on the ideological unitarianism and behavioral uniformity where the entire party, all the army, and all the people think and behave under one ideology and will.

The hearts of our revolutionary fighters should overflow with the do-or-die determination to share their fate with only the respected supreme commander comrade to the end.

If we are to protect the revolutionary command, we should cherish deeply in our hearts the invincible revolutionary spirit of our anti-Japanese patriotic forefathers who fought in immortality, casting their own bodies as human bombs. We should also become the rifles, bombs, fortresses, and shields to steadfastly advocate and protect the respected and beloved supreme commander comrade politically, ideologically, and at our own lives.

Our party's ideology of unity between the army and the people is a banner and driving force in defending the fatherland. In the course of upholding the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, the army should love the people as their own flesh and blood, while the people should support the army in all sincerity.

When the party, the army, and the people unite in bonds of kinship, they can defeat enemies of any kind without difficulty. Defending socialism of our own style from invasion and challenge by imperialists is the unwavering faith and lofty ethical duty of the entire people.

Socialism of our own style has taken deep root in the minds and lives of our people. Our socialist fatherland is the people's paradise where the independent and creative lives of the masses' fully blossoms. It also is the mother's bosom where our party members and workers are embraced with genuine happiness and dignity. We can not think about our people's life and happiness, apart from the socialist fatherland.

Today the socialist fatherland faces grave dangers. Therefore, the entire people should valiantly and resolutely launch into the struggle to advocate and defend the socialist fatherland with patriotism that burns brighter than ever before.

We must bear in mind with iron faith the truth that if socialism is defended we will be victorious, but if we abandon it, we will face death. We must also be firmly determined to share the fate of the party and the socialist fatherland to the end.

Like the heroes of the Fatherland Liberation War who defended the hills of the fatherland by blocking the enemy's gun muzzle with their heart, all the party members, workers, and officers and men of the People's Army should burn with the single-desire to sacrifice their youth and life for the one and only fatherland.

When all the people make it their faith and moral to defend the socialist fatherland, no enemy can dare touch even an inch of land or a blade of grass in our Republic. Moreover, the chuche socialist fatherland will display its might as an invincible fortress.

Living and working in a revolutionary way by constantly being at attention in a a mobilized posture is an inherent militant disposition of our people demanded by today's prevailing situation.

Today the imperialists' maneuver to provoke a new war has reached its climax. Therefore we cannot allow the slightest idleness, slackening, standstill, and stalemate. Historical lessons show that enemies attack with the swords for aggression when the people slacken ideologically.

Party members and workers should not allow the slightest idleness and standstill but should live and work in a revolutionary way. They should also create new miracles and innovations in production and construction.

Our revolutionary fighters should possess the most lofty, absolute and unconditional spirit of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander's order. All functionaries and workers should establish the revolutionary trait and iron discipline of thoroughly, under all circumstances, and without any deviation, fulfilling the revolutionary task put forth by the party and leader like our patriotic forefathers in the anti-Japanese revolution who said they couldn't die before fulfilling the order of the party and leader.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude should be displayed in all sectors and units so that a [word indistinct] breakthrough can be made. Also, all sectors and units should not fail in completing their military task on their own strength.

The role of the party organizations should be enhanced in the struggle to implement the comrade supreme commander's order. Like the militant staff of related units, all the party organizations should strengthen organizational and political work to inspire the party members and workers ideologically. The party organizations should deeply instill the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander's order into party members and workers, and ambitiously and positively push ahead with the work to execute it.

The party organizations and functionaries should further intensify work with the people when times are difficult and complicated so that all can firmly unite around the party and the leader. They should also be firmly armed with our party's revolutionary view on war.

Currently all fellow countrymen in South Korea and overseas as well as the people in the northern half of the Republic cannot refrain from the rising animosity and indignation over the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique enforcing the Team Spirit joint military exercise again.

All fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas should vigorously launch to resolutely obstruct and destroy the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppet clique's maneuver to provoke a new war. Now that the cold war has been eradicated, the U.S. imperialists' babble on war makes no sense to anyone.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuver to provoke a new war on our country receives constant denouncement from the world's people who love peace. Under the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the world, we will obstruct and destroy the maneuver to provoke a new war by U.S. imperialists and their cat's paw, and our struggle to defend peace will be victorious without fail.

Peace is not attained by begging. It can be obtained only through struggle against the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists should not miscalculate the sincere efforts of our party and people to defend peace as an sign of weakness, and should not run amok recklessly. Our people who preciously treasure a nation's sovereign rights and the country's peace, do not want war, but will not beg for peace or have their dignity infringed upon. If the U.S. imperialists move down the road of provoking a new war regardless of our people's solemn warning, there can only be destruction for them.

Our people who fight with the single-hearted unity by uniting around the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander Kim Chong-il will always be ever-victorious.

NODONG SINMUN Stresses 'Close Unity' With Masses

SK1003134893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1118 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—The slogan "When The Party Is Determined, We Can Do Anything!" reflects the blood ties between the party and the poplar masses in wHich the party serves the latter and the latter remains faithful to the former's idea and leadership and the real feature of our society where the party and the popular masses are advancing in close unity, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"'When The Party Is Determined, We Can Do Anything!" is a good slogan showing the real features and invincible might of our country where the whole party and all the people are a harmonious whole. It reflects the revolutionry will of our party and people to defend the tradition of singlehearted unity and carry on the revolution to the last with its might."

The article continues:

The slogan represents the unshakable faith and will of the Korean people to uphold the party, remaining unfailngly loyal to its leadership.

For its revolutionary faith, iron will and experienced leadership, our party which invariably adheres to the revolutionary principle and the socialist idea in any circumstances is deeply trusted and prasied by the entire people as the great guide to the socialist [word indistinct] and the manner of victory.

It is the unswerving pledge and will of the Korean people to accomplsh the cause of the party, the socialist cause of chuche, always remaining loyal to the illustrious leader.

This makes the Korean people advance under the slogan representing their faith—"When The Party Is Determined, We Can Do Anything!"

The slogan also represents the infinite loyalty of the Korean people who accept the party's determination and plan as the requirement of their life and fulfil them in the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, and their revolutionary will to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche with the might of singlehearted unity.

Reflected in the slogan are the revolutionary will and resolution of the Korean people to defend the tradition of singlehearted unity of our revolution, thus further cementing the unity of our revolutionary units in one mind around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and achieving greater victory and success in the accomplishment of the socialist cause with its might.

Holding high the slogan "When The Party Is Determined, We Can Do Anything!" Our people have been able to smash all manner of challenge and obstructive moves of the imperialists and the reactionaries and steadfastly defend and exalt the dignity and honor of Korean-style socialism.

Anniversary of Kim Il-song Publication Marked

SK1003122893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held Tuesday to mark the 45th anniversary of the publication of "Against The Elections of A Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for The Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence," a work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

45 years ago, when the U.S. imperialists illegally brought the Korean question to the "U.N. Little Assembly" and made it adopt an unwarrantable resolution on holding separate elections in South Korea, President Kim Il-song convened the 25th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea (on March 9, 1948) and made a historical speech "against the elections of a reactionary separate government in South Korea and for the achievement of Korea's reunification and independence" to obviate the danger of national division.

In the work the great leader said that such criminal move and unreasonable act of the U.S. imperialists as bringing the Korean question to the United Nations and keeping the Korean people's representatives from participating in the U.N. general assembly session was an expression of disregard and insult to our nation. He also pointed out that the U.S. imperialists rejected the proposal for withdrawing foreign troops from Korea and had an illegal resolution adopted to hold reactionary separate elections in South Korea by using their hand-raising machines at the U.N. general assembly in a bid to set up a puppet regime executing their colonial enslavement policy with a handful of pro-U.S., pro-Japanese elements and traitors. He said this was an aggressive line designed to artificially divide Korea and make South Korea a complete colony.

Holding that all the foreign troops should be withdrawn from the North and the South of Korea, an all-Korea supreme legislative organ be elected by our nation itself, a constitution be approved by it and a truly democratic people's government be established, he called on all the patriotic figures who long for the country's freedom and independence to turn out in a nationwide struggle against the reactionary separate elections planned by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his report said though 45 years had elapsed since our people waged the nationwide struggle against the moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for "separate elections, separate government," upholding the reunification line of national independence clarified by the great leader, the Korean people had not yet establpshed sovereignty of the nation throughout the country and removed the distress of national division.

The reporter stressed:

"The United States must stop at once the adventurous 'Team Spirit' nuclear war exercises and withdraw without delay its aggression troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, seeing clearly the aspiration and dignity the South Korean people who long for sovreignty and independence. "The Korean people will not allow any 'special inspection' imposed on them by the United States through the manipulation of some quarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"If the 'civilian government' advertised in South Korea is not for deceiving people, it should break with the inveterate military fascist system, abolish and dissolve such fascist evil laws and repressive tools as the 'national security law' and 'security planning board' and 'Secret Affairs Command', set free all the illegally arrested 'political prisoners' and take a stand to repatriate old Yi In-mo without any condition attached."

He stressed the Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army will reluctantly defend our-style socialism, closely united behind the party and the leader, true to the order of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, issued on March 8. [Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 1422 GMT on 9 March in a similar report on Yun Ki-pok's speech renders the preceding sentence as: He stressed the Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army will resolutely defend our-style socialism, closely united behind the party and the leader, true to the order of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, issued on March 8.]

Meeting Marks Anniversary of Central Television

SK1103051993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—A meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Korean central television was held here Wednesday.

Kim Ki-nam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], conveyed a congratulatory message of the party Central Committee to the staff of the Korean central television.

The message said the staff of the central television had positively contributed to rallying the popular masses closely around the party by giving priority to the propaganda of the greatness of the party and the leader and making all the programs run through with the great chuche idea and the policy of the WPK without slightest vacillation at a time when the situation was complicated and the reactionary ideological and cultural offensive was intensified.

Chong Ha-chol, chairman of the radio and TV broadcasting committee of the DPRK, said in his report:

"The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, true to the far-reaching idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song for the establishment of TV broadcasting, gave energetic guidance to complete its preparations in a short period, with the result that the Korean central television which would play an important role in the ideological work of the party was established on March 3, 1963."

"Today TV has become a powerful ideological weapon of our party and an intimate companion of our people, inseparable from their life, loved by all the televiewers," he added.

A letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

KCNA Details North Korea's Industry, Economy

SK1103062893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—The rate of domestic supply of raw materials and fuel is more than 70 percent and that of machinery 98 percent in Korea. [sentence as received] It produces 125,000 kva [expansion unknown] hydraulic generator, extra-large oxygen plant 10,000-ton press and other modern machines and sets of metal, chemical and building-material plants with home technology, equipment and materials. Those are typical figures and facts showing an aspect of the independent national economy built in Korea.

Korea with her powerful heavy industry and diversified light industry meets almost everything needed for the nation's economic development and the improvement of the people's living standard by itself. The nation's economic potentials have grown further still with industrial construction stepped up powerfully in recent years.

Hundreds of industrial units have been completed in the 90s. Entering this year, a sulfuric production system with an annual capacity of tens of thousands of tons was built at the September 21 smeltery and a new electronic element production bases at the youth electric appliances complex and a water wheel production base was commissioned at the Hamhung generating equipment accessory parts factory.

And the Hyesan-Manpo and the Pyongsan-Kaesong railway lines have been switched over to electric traction.

With the progress of industrial construction, the departmental structures of industry are being rounded off and streamlined to bring an upswing in production.

The January and February assignments were overfulfilled in nearly all domains of the national economy including coal, metal, mining, electronics and automation, fisheries, textile and shoe-making.

Signal achievements have been reported from the construction sites of the capital where dwelling houses for 30,000 families are to be completed in a little more than one year. The builders have assembled houses for 27,000 families and completed thousands of flats in the past nine months.

The construction of gigantic scale carried out in the past days was unthinkable without mighty economic potentials.

The West Sea barrage which was built in five years with the investment of 4 billion won, the construction of the Hyesan-Manpo youth railway without precedent in the nation's history of railway construction, the may day stadium whose roofing alone consumed over 10,000 tons of rolled steel and the construction of a modern street resembling one whole city in the capital in one year—the potentials of the independent national economy of Korea lie in that these hundreds of objects were built not in consecutive order but simultaneously.

No wonder foreign visitors express admiration and surprise at the independent economy which goes ahead without stagnation, unhindered by worldwide economic fluctuation, the potentials of the economy which constructs in a few years world's leading units which had taken others scores of years.

KCNA Details Heritage of Koryo Medicine

SK1103045793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA)—Koryo medicine is a valuable heritage of the national medicine of Korea which has been developed and enriched with a history of thousands of years.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has said:

"Traditional medicine has been developing in our country from the remote past. From the historical viewpoint, our country was one of the first to start developing traditional medicine."

The traditional medicine is now called Koryo medicine in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to give authenticity to its national identity.

Koryo medicine contains principles of peculiar diagnosis, treatment and prevention and rich contents based on such means of treatment as Koryo medicines, acupuncture, moxa cautery and cupping.

Vegetable, animal and mineral materials used as therapeutic medicines are more than 1,400 kinds and single and double prescriptions available for therapeutic and prophylactic service are more than 50,000.

Koryo medicine covers nearly all areas of medical science of clinical treatment such as internal and external medicines, obstetrics and gynaecology, and paediatrics, health and longevity, and their efficacy is very high.

The great leader President Kim Il-song grasped the significance of development of Koryo medicine in the building of national medicine already in the 1930s, and set forth a unique policy of developing Koryo medicine along with modern medicine.

He saw to it that the policy of actively developing and encouraging Koryo medicine was enforced all along from the first period of building a new society, and taught in detail the direction and ways of developing Koryo medicine at each stage of the developing revolution.

He put forth tasks to develop Koryo medicine on to a higher stage to meet the requirement of the developing reality in his works including "On Developing Traditional Korean Medicine" and fixed the strategy for the development of Koryo medicine and state steps for its realisation in the public health law in April, 1980, thus consolidating them by law.

Well-regulated medical service system in which Koryo medicine is combined with modern medicine has been established in the country today under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

At present, some 240 city, county and district hospitals have Koryo medicinal departments, and factory hospitals with doctors specializing in Koryo medicine are more than 300 under the public health system. And clinics applying Koryo medical treatment number 5,000.

Some 20 specialized Koryo medicine hospitals have been built on a modern line in major provinces and cities. The proportion of Koryo medical treatment in the primary health care has reached 60 to 70 percent.

Training centres for personnel engaged in Koryo medicine have been built firmly.

Koryo medical department, Koryo pharmaceutical department and courses have been set up in more than 20 medical colleges and schools in all provinces, and Koryo Medicine College was founded so as to satisfy the local need for Koryo medical workers.

The Academy of Koryo Medical Science and well-equipped Koryo medicine research centres have been built and independent Koryo medicament production bases have taken shape in the country.

Reference books of 300 kinds systematizing the nation's valuable Koryo medical classics and Koryo medicine on a scientific and theoretical basis have been brought out and information and technical dissemination of Koryo medicine are conducted regularly.

Koryo medicine of Korea now is actively contributing to the protection and promotion of health of people along with modern medicine and developing on a high scientific and technological foundation.

KCNA Reviews 11 Mar Pyongyang Press

SK1103053293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that works of the great leader President Kim Il-song were studied and disseminated in different countries.

Papers run a letter of thanks to President Kim Il-song of the Democractic People's Republic of Korea from His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the Supreme National Council, for the message of condolence sent to the latter upon the death of his aunt.

Solidarity letters came to President Kim Il-song from foreign countries supporting his new year address, reports NODONG SINMUN.

It gives an account of a Pyongyang meeting held to mark the 45th anniversary of the publication of "Against the Election of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence", a work of President Kim Il-song.

Papers mark the lapse of 60 years since President Kim Il-song advanced into the Onsong area leading a unit of the guerrilla army to expand and develop the armed struggle during the anti-Japanese revolutionry struggle.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable" was reported by foreign media, according to NODONG SINMUN.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an editorial headlined "Let Us Advance More Forcefully, Decisively Rejecting All Abuses of Socialism".

Carried in NODONG SINMUN is an editorial calling for living and working in a revolutionary way in conformity with the requirements of the prevailing situation in hearty response to the order of respected comrade supreme commander.

The order of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, issued to the whole country, the entire people and the whole army to enter into a semi-war state was reported in foreign countries, according to the press.

Under the headlines "Let Us Thoroughly Fulfil the Order of Comrade Supreme Commander" and "Enemy Can Not Trample Upon an Inch of Land and a Blade of Grass in our Republic With Impunity", etc. The press reports about the determination of People's Army soldiers and working people upon receiving the order and that working people across the country are hastening production while keeping themselves in full combat readiness.

An account of a function held to mark the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of the chuche idea is given in NODONG SINMUN.

According to the daily, a meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean central television was held in Pyongyang.

Papers carry articles denouncing the aggressive "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which entered into field action, and world voices denouncing it.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN is a commentary hitting out at the severe human rights violations within the South Korean puppet army under the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" of former dictators of South Korea Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

It informs the readers that the international committee of jurists for democracy and human rights in South Korea demanded the release of democrats in South Korea.

Papers report that 16 organizations of Nepal published a joint statement and a one million signature campaign is being conducted in Burundi, denouncing the unjust clamor of the International Atomic Energy Agency for a "special inspection" of the DPRK.

NODONG SINMUN says an Indian political figure vowed to vigorously struggle for the victory of the socialist cause in accordance with the spirit of the Pyongyang declaration.

The paper gives an account of a meeting held in Pyongyang to mark the 30th anniversary of the March 8 revolution in Syria and dedicates an article to the 7th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Cuba.

"Product of Anti-socialist Strategy of Imperialists" is the title of an article of NODONG SINMUN, and "Plan To Create Reactionary 'Asian Security Organization'" is an article of MINJU CHOSON.

South Korea

Former War Correspondent To Be Allowed Back to DPRK

Yi In-mo To Return Via Panmunjom

SK1103035593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—Seoul decided Thursday to unconditionally repatriate ailing North Korean guerrilla fighter Yi In-mo to Pyongyang. The South Korean Government officials also decided to consider lifting restrictions on businessmen's visits to North Korea in a positive manner. An inter-ministerial strategic meeting led by Unification Minister Han Wan-sang decided to send back 76-year-old Yi, released only recently after nearly 40 years in South Korean prison for refusing to renounce communism. He was captured soon after the 1950-1953 Korean war while on partisan activities. He is currently under hospital care.

Meeting sources said the participants agreed to repatriate Yi through the Truce Village of Panmunjom and to propose talks to Pyongyang to determine the time and other details. "There were objections that North Korea will abuse Yi's repatriation for propaganda if we send him through Panmunjom and that we should send him through a third country instead," one source said. "But the ministers settled on Panmunjom to show confidence and flexibility in Seoul's stance toward North Korea," he said.

The meeting also decided to consider allowing South Korean businessmen's trips to North Korea as early as from next month after Yi goes back to Pyongyang and after the Korea-U.S. military maneuver "Team Spirit" ends, according to the sources. Miwon Co., whose executives' Pyongyang visit was delayed from last October, and some 20 invited firms including Samsung and Lucky-Goldstar are likely to get permits, they said. But the sources said the meeting confirmed the unchanged position that there will be no full-fledged economic cooperation with North Korea without progress in talks for inter-Korean simultaneous nuclear inspection.

Desires 'National Harmony'

SK1103112493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Pusan, March 11 (YONHAP)—"If my health allows, I will walk at the head of a file in North Korea to bring about a national harmony," says Yi In-mo, a former North Korean war correspondent. In an interview after the news reached him that the Seoul government has decided to repatriate him to the North at last, the 76-year-old Yi said he would first like to comfort his wife and daughter for their trials and hardship in more than three decades of their separation. Yi, who was captured in the South during the Korean war (1950-53) and imprisoned for refusing to renounce communism, is being treated at the Pusan National University Hospital for pneumonia and malignant pleural tumor since last month.

Yi thanked Kim Sang-won, who took care of him like a son, and members of the Kimhae police for their kindness. Yi, before being hopsitalized, stayed with Kim Sang-won since his release on Oct. 27, 1989 after a total of 34 years of imprisonment. Both South and North Korean Governments should set aside their self-interest and work out differences by recalling that they are of the same blood and of one nation, he said.

Yi said Pyongyang's refusal to allow outside inspections of its nuclear facilities and Seoul's joint South Korea-U.S. Team Spirit military exercises were not important matters when they are seen from the people's point of view. On Wednesday, the South Korean Government decided to repatriate Yi without any condition on the humanitarian ground. Yi will return to North Korea this month or next month at the latest either through the truce village of Panmunjom or a third country.

ROK To Allow Yi To 'Visit' DPRK

SK1103093993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0900 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] The ROK Government officially announced today that it would allow Yi In-mo, an old man who has refused to change his ideological allegiance, to visit North Korea from a humanitarian stand. The minister of the National Unification Board, the foreign minister, the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, and the presidential chief of staff attended this morning's first reunification strategy meeting. They decided on this plan and officially announced it.

The government said that Mr. Yi would choose when and how he would visit North Korea. The government also decided to propose tomorrow through the North-South Liaison Office a contact of liaison officials to discuss how Mr. Yi would visit North Korea.

During a news conference this afternoon, Song Yong-tae, vice minister of the National Unification Board, said: The word visit was used instead of the word repatriation because, contrary to what North Korea insists, Mr. Yi is not a prisoner of war. He also has ROK citizenship. Therefore, the expression visit to North Korea, which is stipulated in the North-South Exercise Law, is more appropriate than the expression repatriation of Mr. Yi.

ROK Seeks Contact Meeting on Yi

SK1103103993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1005 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—The government, having decided to send Yi In-mo back to the North unconditionally at the soonest possible date, plans to call for a South-North liaison officials contact very shortly to discuss procedures for the repatriation of the ailing old man. Vice National Unification Minister Song Yong-tae said Thursday the South would on Friday propose the contact through the South and North liaison offices at Panmunjom.

A top government strategy meeting presided over by deputy prime minister and National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang formally decided to "allow Yi to go to the North." "Despite currently strained inter-Korean relations, we have made the decision to help resolve the dispersed family issue at an early date and improve South-North relations from the aspect of national well-being," Song told a press conference after the meeting.

Stating that it was a "courageous political decision" made by the new administration with a view to improving South-North relations, the vice minister said the government expects that his repatriation would be helpful to resolving matters pending between the two sides including the dispered family and nuclear issues. Vice minister Song was quick to add, however, that despite the decision about Yi, there is no change in the existing government policy regarding North Korea's nuclear issue and inter-Korean economic cooperation.

He said the government would exert steady efforts to have North Korea accept special nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and mutual South-North inspections. "But, if the nuclear issue remains unsettled, there would be no substantial progress in inter-Korean relations including economic cooperation," he said. The economic cooperation he mentioned includes not only investment in the North but also businessmen's visits to North Korea, he said.

Song said he was using the phrase "Allowing him to go to North Korea" instead of the word "repatriation" because Yi is not a North Korean prisoner of war as Pyongyang claims but was a war correspondent who later became a South Korean citizen required to go through due procedures to go to the North. "He asked for and was granted a citizen's registration card in 1990, which made him a citizen of the republic of Korea," he said.

If and when a person is allowed to visit the North, he can stay in the North for a period of maximum three years, after which one's stay there can be extended, said Song, adding that the Red Cross is expected to carry him from Pusan where he is now staying for medical treatment to Panmunjom when he is sent to the North. Yi In-mo, age 76, saw the Korean war as a North Korean war correspondent. After the North Korean forces retreated from the South, he remained in the Mt. Chiri area and staged guerrilla struggles there before he was captured alive in 1952.

Sources: 'Much Interest' Expected in DPRK Trade

SK1103112293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—When the inter-Korean economic cooperation reopens, North Korea is expected to induce much interest from South Korean companies because it provides more attractive investment terms in its new foreign investment laws than China, industry sources said Thursday. In its new laws on taxing foreign companies and foreigners, foreign exchange control, and free economic and trade zone, unveiled Feb. 6, North Korea offered more inviting tax system than that of China, in obvious efforts to draw foreign advancement, the sources said.

While Beijing imposes income taxes of 30 percent on foreign companies doing business in China and 15 percent in its economic zones, North Korea levies 25-percent tax in common areas and 14 percent in its free economic and trade zone. The North Korean Government requires relatively low 10-percent tariff on foreign investors in high-tech and resources development technology fields. North Korea says it will refund foreign companies 50 percent of the tax paid if they reinvest their business profits and continue business in its country for more than five years, compared with China who offers to pay back 40 percent. While China slaps income tax on individuals as high as 45 percent by fixing the exemption limit to the equivalent of 800 won per month, North Korea imposes up to 20 percent with 2,000-won limit.

Pyongyang's desperate hope to lure foreign investment can be noted by the fact that it does not levy tax on the remittance of profits by foreign companies. China imposes 10-percent-duties on outflow of profits. Despite the lack of social infrastructure, North Korea is an attractive country for South Korean companies to invest because of their common language and culture, geographical proximity, and high quality manpower, the sources said.

Foreign Minister: Clinton May Visit in Jul

SK1103113693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1111 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Song-chu said on Thursday there is the possibility that U.S. President Bill Clinton would visit South Korea on his way to or from the seven advanced countries' summit meeting slated for July in Tokyo. "But, nothing about it has been determined yet, and there is no plan of President Kim Yong-sam's visit to the United States before July," Han said. During a luncheon with managing editors of press medias, Minister Han said Korea and Japan are nearing an accord over the issue of "comfort women." But, there needs a political determination on the part of Japan for the final solution of the controversial question, he said.

Regarding the issue of foreign pressure for rice market opening, the minister said this is something on which enlightenment by the press is needed. "I do not mean to break the president's election campaign pledge, but we must approach the issue with a deep thought about which would be in the national interests," he said.

Turning to North Korea's nuclear issue, the minister said that even if the nuclear issue were referred to the U.N. Security Council, it won't directly lead to economic or military sanctions against North Korea. He said turning of the issue over to the U.N. council would be a matter between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and North Korea without anything to do with the South. "But, so far as the two Koreas are concerned, it is desirable that the issue would be settled before it is taken to the U.N. Security Council," said Han, adding that in this connection there is a ray of hope in view of the situation North Korea finds itself in. Saying that there is no change in the government's posture toward the proposed special inspections by the IAEA, the minister said South Korea, the U.S. and Japan would continue to take concerted steps over the North's nuclear issue.

U.S. Communications Group Submits Mobile Phone Bid

SK1103094093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—A delegation from Nynex Network System Co., a U.S. partner of Kolon Business Group consortium of the second mobile telephone project, hoped to gain points in the second bidding during its visit to Korea, industry sources said Thursday. The delegation left here for home Thursday.

Nynex president Joseph Farina visited U.S. Embassy in Seoul and expressed concern over the recent official complaint lodged by GTE, an American partner of Taehan Telecom in a Sunkyong Group-led consortium, over the nullification of cellular telephone project contract. GTE's move can give an impression that the U.S. Government was backing a certain company, the sources quoted Farina as pointing out.

Korea is to invite companies to bid for the project anew after Sunkyong gave up its contract it won in the first bidding last October amid public criticism of nepotism. Sunkyong chairman Che Chong-hyon was related to former President No Tae-u by their childrens' marriage. Farina and Nynex officials also paid a visit to Communications Minister Yun Tong-yun and invited Korea to take part in the Britain-Japan international undersea optical fiber construction project, in which the U.S. company is moving to take part.

Southeast Asians Using ROK Passports to Enter U.S.

SK1103112693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0635 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—Some Southeast Asians are entering the United States with stolen South Korean passports and the Seoul government is working out countermeasures, a government official said Thursday. For instance, three Chinese from Hong Kong, heading for the United States, were arrested in a Finnish airport in October last year for holding Korean passports, the official said. The passports were among those reported lost in South Korea a few months earlier.

Many Southeast Asians, who want to enter the United States to work illegally, are trying to get Korean passports, because it is relatively easier for them to get into America with the Korean passports. The official did not elaborate. They are buying Korean passport stolen from Korean tourists or from illegal brokers here, he said.

According to Foreign Ministry statstics, in the past two years, an average 920 Koreans lost their passports a month in foreign countries, especially in Southeast Asian countries. An average of 310 Koreans lost their passports in this country every month during the same period. Lost Korean passports are sold at 3,000 U.S. dollars in Southeast Asia. If the passport has visa to the United States, it costs more. As a result, some Korean tourists are suspected of selling their passports in Southeast Asia and report their loss to the Korean Embassy in the country they are visiting.

Foreign Ministry To Hold Policy Talks With France

SK1103100993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea and France hold policy consultation talks in Seoul on March 15, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. Vice Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong and his French counterpart Serge Boidevaix discuss the policies of the new South Korean administration, upcoming general election in France, changes in political situations around the Korean peninsula and the European Community and bilateral issues. Boidevaix is to call on Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu.

EC To Urge ROK To Buy More Auto Parts

SK1003042393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0048 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP)—The European Community is expected to prod South Korea to buy more of its car parts to offset growing EC imports of Korean cars, the Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association (KAMA) said Wednesday. The French Center for Foreign Commerce (CFCE), pointing out that France has recently become a big buyer of Korean cars, has requested through the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) that Korean automakers import French automobile parts, KAMA officials said. Noting the importance of trade cooperation for advancement in the European Country, they said a delegation from KAMA and the automobile industry is to fly to Paris on April 8 and meet with representatives from the CFCE and French auto part industry.

The Korean-side will explain its purchase procedures while its French counterparts will elaborate on their latest high-tech auto parts. The move by France is likely to be seconded and followed by Germany, Britain and Italy, which import more Korean cars, the KAMA officials said. But Korean automakers themselves hope to use the opportunity to persuade European countries to ease their import regulations and thus step up advancement into Europe, they said.

France first opened up its automobile market to Korea last year and imported 4,413 cars, or 32 million U.S. dollars worth. By raising imports 96 percent to 109,414 cars last year, Western Europe pushed the United States into second place and became Korea's biggest car buyer.

Uzbek Technicians Begin Daewoo Plant Training

SK1003061693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP)—Twelve Uzbek technicians started three weeks of training Wednesday at the Daewoo Electronics Co. plant in Kumi, North Kyongsang Province. The course until March 30 is to train engineers for operation of a Daewoo home appliance plant in Uzbekistan, due to start in October, a company spokesman said. Four are on the television team, five on the video cassette recorder team and three on the electric iron line. They will undergo both in-door and field education, he said. Daewoo will hold two more training courses for its Uzbek employees before October.

CITES Threatens Sanctions Due to ROK Rhino Trade

SK1103111993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—A world body on protecting endangered species threatened trade embargo against South Korea unless it immediately halt rhino horn trade and other species it uses as aphrodisiacs, officials said Thursday. The 29th meeting of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of World Fauna and Flora) standing committee in Washington D.C. last week named South Korea, China, Taiwan and Yemen as underground trader nations of rhino horn, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

The committee adopted a resolution urging the 118 cites members to enforce trade embargo on these countries unless they come up with convincing measures to stop rhino horn trade before the next committee meeting in September, the officials said. Seoul delegation insisted that South Korea no longer deals in rhino horn as indicated by a recent U.S. inspection.

The American Embassy in Seoul, on instruction from the U.S. State Department, had checked for horn trading and told cites committee it has not found evidence of such trading. Some committee members demanded immediate trade sanctions but were talked out of their positions with this report. South Korea plans to join cites before June this year, but the membership may not be so easy because other signatories demand that Seoul stop all trade of domestically wide-used species such as musk and bear gull believed to be aphrodisiacs. Seoul requested temporary exemption from certain number of these species but other members strongly expressed opposition, officials said.

SRV Asks for Return of Former Envoy's Residence

SK1003062593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP)—One "anga (safe house)" was quietly left out when the presidential office [Chongwadae] announced last week that it would turn 12 of the notorious buildings into public parks. A tightly shut door across the street from the Board of Audit and Inspection's building in Samchong-tong, eastern Seoul, hides a complex sprawling over nearly 800 pyong (2,640 square meters) that was the South Vietnamese ambassador's residence before diplomatic ties were severed in 1975 with the communization of the Indochinese country. As Seoul and Hanoi restored full relations in December, Vietnam is demanding the return of the property but Seoul is relucant to hand it over.

The key to the locked door was turned over to the Foreign Ministry at the time but was taken away by the Agency for National Security Planning, which renovated the complex as a "safe house" and used it for the detention and interrogation of politically sensitive suspects. It is now in the hands of the Justice Ministry, but is said to serve the same purpose.

Chongwadae announced on March 4 that it would tear down 12 safe houses and their annexes in three neighborhoods to build several small parks of over 10,000 pyong in total area. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Phu Binh called on government officials immediately after hearing the news to claim what would be his home in Seoul. Binh currently lives in the Vietnamese Embassy in Hannam-tong, the same building used before 1975.

Korea hopes to reclaim its old embassy building in Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh city, by swapping it for the Hannam-tong complex. The Korean and Vietnamese foreign ministers agreed in principle on the exchange, but final settlement has to wait until the Hanoi government revises its laws to recognize private ownership of land. The Justice Ministry is keeping the keys until March 20, when it will have to decide whether to give back the complex to Vietnam or give it another site of equivalent value and condition.

"It will be difficult to give back the old building immediately because it was used as a safe house," a government official said. "The Justice Ministry is likely to keep it for a while and provide an alternative installation for now," he said. "But the government hopes to give the residence back some day."

ROK To Return House to SRV

SK1103032293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has decided to return an anga or "safe house" in Samchong-tong near the presidential office of Chongwadae to the Vietnamese Government, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday. The safe house had been the residence of the South Vietnamese ambassador to Seoul before the communization of Vietnam in 1975.

A ministry official said that South Korea and Vietnam agreed to restore the site of each other's former embassy in Seoul and Ho Chi Mihn City. "But the Justice Ministry opposed it," the official said. "So we have been looking for another site." Since Chongwadae has decided to make the safe houses open to public, however, the government has decided to return the house to the Vietnamese Government, the official said, requesting anonymity.

The safe houses had been used for secret conferences by high government officials or for the detention and interrogtion of politically sensitive suspects by the Agency for National Security Planning or the prosecution. The official said that "it may take some time for the former Korean Embassy in Ho Chi Mihn City to return to us, because it is now used as a kindergarten." "Seoul and Hanoi will consult on it and to fix specific date of return," he added.

Removal of 'Safe Houses' Near President's Office Begins

SK1103063393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0344 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—The government started removing safe houses around the presidential office of Chongwadae Thursday morning. Eight houses in Kungjong-dong and in Chongun-dong are to be removed until March 25. Three houses in Samchung-dong are to be removed after consultation with the Seoul city government. The 3,660 pyong (one pyong equals 3.3 square meters) site of safe houses at Kungjong-dong is to be turned into a public park and the site at Chongun-dong will be restored to its original shape.

Police To Ban Demonstration Near President's Residence

SK1103111893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—A dissident group, led by Yi Mun-ok, formerly a commissioner at the Board of Audit and Inspection, has sought government permit for their plan to stage a demonstration in front of the presidential residence of Chongwadae [presidential offices]. Yi, in a written application filed Thursday with the police, said 20 members of his group, "Gathering of Conscientious People Loving the Country," will stage a street rally before Chongwadae at 9 a.m. Monday to demand amnesty for public servants and soldiers imprisoned for blowing the whistle.

The demonstration, if staged, would be the first ever on the road leading to the presidential office since it was opened to the public on February 25. Yang Song-kun, a spokesman for the group, said the demonstration is intended to press the Kim Yong-sam government to grant a general pardon to "prisoners of conscience who contributed to the birth of the civilian government." He was referring to Yun Sok-yang, Yi Chi-mun and others who were excluded from the March 6 amnesty.

But the Seoul police have decided to ban the demonstration in accordance with the assembly and demonstration law prohibiting demonstrations in areas within 100 meters from the boundaries of major public buildings, such as the National Assembly and the presidential mansion. The group said the demonstration would be held on the road off such limits, adding that it would bring the matter to law if police continued to ban the demonstration.

Government To Freeze Public Sector Employment

SK1103040093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam's administration is to freeze the number of public servants from this year to achieve "a small and effective government," Government Administration Ministry officials said Thursday. The Kim administration will not establish new organizations in government agencies this year but introduce an "offset adjustment system," in which the same number of new public servants are recruited as the number of vacancies.

When a ministry needs a new bureau or department, it will be asked to set it up on a trial basis before filing formal applications for organizational reform. The ministry will then be allowed to readjust its structure if the bureau or department is judged to be necessary. "But the plan to employ more than 52,000 public servants this year, which the Government Administration announced in early January, will not be changed because of the need to fill the vacancies caused by retirement," they said.

Presidential Office To Readjust Divisions' Functions

SK1103030393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—The presidential office is to bolster its civil petition-information and political affairs divisions to give them bigger roles in anti-corruption of officialdom. The civil petition and information division is to absorb functions formerly under the inspection and justice division for what one presidential source called "special functions for prior qualification screening before officials' appointment."

The enlarged division will have six sections instead of three with lawyer Yi Chung-pom designated to be in charge of inspection-justice Section 1 for qualification screening. Prosecutor Yi Chong-paek will remain to head Section 2 on anti-corruption drive with Choe Yon-hui for Section 3 on legal matters. Section 1 on civil petition-information for information analysis will be led by Pak Chong-ung while Kim Mu-song will head Section 2 on media analysis.

Kim Hyok-kyu, former chairman of Korean residents in New York, is designated to head the section on civil petitions. The division on political affairs will focus more heavily on party affairs and public relations and give away works on local autonomy to the administration division. Yun Won-chung, deputy chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] political education institute, will be in charge of monitoring party affairs. Om Hyo-hyon, former information attache to South Korean embassy in Germany, will head the section on television media with Kim Si-pok who will monitor the print media. Chong Ok-sun, director of DLP women's affairs bureau, will move up to section on women's issues.

Administrative Reform Committee To Be Formed by Apr

SK1103020393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0008 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—The government plans to form a committee for promoting administrative reforms as early as in April to lay ground works for the simplification of government rules and structural reorganization. As President Kim Yong-sam had pledged during his presidential campaigns, he plans to realize "a smaller government" through readjustments of administrative organizations and by simplifying government rules and regulations, one official said Wednesday.

"The reform will be so drastic that citizens would come to feel the changes within this year," said the official, requesting anonymity. In order to undertake strong measures for reform, the committee would be set up as a presidential advisory body, the official added. The committee will have a chairman and 10 to 15 members chosen from among prominent personalities in various fields, he said. It will be consisted of three to four subcommittees on general, organizational and regulatory affairs.

Kim Urges Businessmen To Create 'New Economy'

SK1103111793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam called on business organizations Thursday to create a new business culture befitting "a new economy," while throwing off the tendency to rely on government support. In a lunch for the leaders of the five major business organizations, including chairman Choe Chong-hyon of the Federation of Korean Industries, at Chongwadae, the chief executive said businessmen should develop a new corporate culture that can win the people's respects and reform their sense of business morality for construction of a new economy. They should also strive to increase productivity, develop new technology and promote industrial peace to raise their businesses to the world's top level, he stressed.

Reiterating his inaugural pledge to cure the Korean disease with "clean and predictable politics," he said he would not receive even a penny of monetary contribution from the business community to carry out the reforms from the above. "So, you'd better stop giving money to politicians under the table and instead use it for technological development and improved welfare of your employees," he added.

Observing that the Korean economy is in a grave situation, he said whether the construction of a new economy will succeed is dependent on "how hard we all will work over the next one to two years," he stressed. A new economy requires all the people to do their best in their respective jobs and share the pains, he said. There is no secret other than sweat and toil in building a new economy.

Defense Command To Stop Civilian Surveillance

SK1003131493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP)—The government decided on Wednesday to abolish one of the five major functions of the Defense Security Command in a policy to scale down the organization and role of the command. The function to be closed down is "office no. 2" charged with collecting information on civilians and keeping defense industries and the like under surveillance. Along with the discontinuation of the office, its "office no. 1" will have a reduced duty.

"Office no. 1" performed such duties as keeping watch over the conducts of major commanders and digging out their wrongdoings, if any. In the future, the duty of investigating wrongdoings will be turned over to ordinary military investigation authorities. The government will further have the command close down the district detachments it maintains in all provinces and major cities in addition to its outlets at all military installations.

Besides, following the recent downgrading the rank of DSC commander from lieutenant general to major general, the government plans to similarly downgrade the ranks of the heads of other major intelligence units as well. The grade of the heads of the 7235th and other key intelligence setups would be major general instead of three-star general as now. Still in another step, the government will discontinue the system of the DSC commander reporting directly to the president. All reports by the dsc commander will in the future be made through the regular channel, that is, through the defense minister.

Implications of Army Reshuffle Examined

SK1003144093 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Mar 93 p 2

[Article by correspondent Kim Hyo-chae]

[Text] The lightning dismissals of Army Chief of Staff Kim Chin-yong and Commander of the Defense Security Command [DSC] So Wan-su will likely give the Army a great shock and waves. Above all, the dismissals foretell a major operation of the Hana-hoe faction in the Army, which has monopolized almost all important military positions since 1980 when the new military-based power appeared. In other words, this hints at an overall reshuffle of the leadership and mainstays of the Army.

People expected dismissals of Army Chief of Staff Kim and DSC Commander So from the time former Deputy Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae, who does not belong to Hana-hoe, was appointed as defense minister. However, both Kim and So were customarily 'guaranteed' their two-year term of office, which would end at the end of this year. And there was no need for an emergent reshuffle of the Army's mainstays. Therefore, people thought that no change will be made until June when a regular Army reshuffle is scheduled.

A military authority said that from this viewpoint, the 8 March reshuffle can be compared to a nuclear bomb and a holocaust for the great influence it will effect on Army officers.

An official of the Defense Ministry asked people not to regard this reshuffle as friction between the Hana-hoe faction and those who do not belong to it. However, such an interpretation is unavoidable because the two dismissed people belong to Hana-hoe, while new Army Chief of Staff Kim Tong-chin and new DSC Commander Kim To-yun do not.

It is President Kim Yong-sam's firm will to 'remove' the Hana-hoe faction, which has gained control of the military since the Third Republic. Accordingly, it is anticipated that a revolutionary change will be made in the Army's organization and order for the first time in about 30 years. A high-level officer of the Defense Ministry strongly hinted at the possibility that additional actions will be taken in case there is internal reaction against this reshuffle, by saying "A supplementary reshuffle will be made just to fill vacant posts. And, I will watch how the Army changes."

Another message given by this reshuffle is that it is the first step to strengthen a military system with Minister Kwon Yong-hae as its center. It was learned that in his official or private meetings with the president and presidential secretaries, Minister Kwon had repeatedly suggested that "no single element should be allowed to edge in between the president, who has the command of the military, and the defense minister when they command the military." That is, he stressed the need to make no room for the chief presidential security guard or the DSC commander to edge in between the president and the defense minister as they did in the past, disregarding the military chain of command. With his appointment as defense minister, Minister Kwon jumped to No. 1 from No. 11 in the military hierarchy. This weak point of Minister Kwon has now been made up practically. This is another noteworthy result of this reshuffle.

When he was deputy defense minister, Kwon was a lieutenant general-ranking senior below the following in order—the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; chiefs of staff of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces; commanders of the First, Second, and Third Field Army; and first deputy chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—in the military ceremonial hierachy although he, as a graduate of the 15th class of the Military Academy, was senior to all of them. Because of this, there was a limit of his influence on commanding the military even after he became the defense minister. Now, however, no one can dare to disregard Minister Kwon's power because it has been revealed that he influenced the dismissals of the Army chief of staff and the DSC commander in whatever way.

Reorganization of the DSC to reduce it in business is what interests the people. Because, instead of a 'lieutenant in real power', a major general at the post of the DSC chief of staff, who is called 'a man of the president' as well as a security expert who has been in charge of security affairs since the days when he was a captain, was appointed as the DSC commander, breaking off traditional practice. In all successive military governments, persons in top real military power have been appointed as the DSC commander.

This unusual appointment implies the president's will to make the DSC, a troublemaker, concentrate only on its own business, thus preventing it from arrogating power, by adjusting the DSC commander's rank downward. President Kim himself cleared this up by saying that he "would not receive direct reports from the DSC commander from now on."

Meanwhile, it is also needed to attend to the fact that this reshuffle is not fully welcomed by the entire Army. In addition, some people view that the lightning reshuffle of the military leadership was used as a 'Kim Yong-sam-style way to break through' the crisis caused by scandals of some ministers who are lack of moral sense.

An official of the Defense Ministry backed this atmosphere by saying, "The military cannot be an exception to reforms. However, it is not desirable to reshuffle the military leadership at a time when the situation is unstable due to the shift of commandership."

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Army Reshuffle Seen as Effort To Tame Military

SK1003101693 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Mar 93 p 23

[Article by correspondent Kim Chun-pom]

[Text] The abrupt replacement of Army Chief of Staff Kim Chin-yong and commander of the Defense Security Command So Wan-su is taken as a prelude to the "taming the military" operation by the Kim Yong-sam government.

Those in the Defense Ministry and the Army were shocked and aghast to hear the abrupt replacement when it was announced on the morning of 8 March. The working-level staff of the Defense Ministry had prepared the statement of the announcement in utmost confidence before it made the abrupt announcement.

Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae was first told about the replacement plan at the exclusive breakfast meeting he had with President Kim Yong-sam at Chongwadae at 0800.

President Kim said, "Don't the soldiers tender resignations when the new president assumes office?" and informed Defense Minister Kwon of his plan to replace the Army chief of staff and the head of the Defense Security Command. Minister Kwon was quite surprised upon hearing this abrupt plan of personnel action. As soon as he returned from the breakfast, Minister Kwon worked out a draft of the personnel action and took the necessary procedures returning to Chongwadae.

At this time Army Chief of Staff Kim Chin-yong was attending the national flag hoisting ceremony at the drill ground of the Army Headquarters at Kyeryongdae, stressing, "The military should actively participate in the construction of a new Korea, bringing forth a great turnaround in its consciousness and way of thinking."

It was about 1120 that morning that Gen. Kim Chin-yong was told by Minister Kwon of his being relieved of his post, when Defense Ministry spokesman Pak Chae-uk was already at the reporters' room reading the prepared statement of announcement on the personnel action. It was a blitz personnel action that took only four hours.

However, looking into the relations between the new government and the military following the coming of the civilian government, we note that the replacement of the Army chief of staff and the head of the Defense Security Command is not entirely surprising. Some say that such a personnel action had to come after all with the launch of the civilian government.

President Kim's 5 March speech at the commencement exercise of the Korean Military Academy was noteworthy in that it strongly hinted the new government's style of controlling the military.

In his speech on that day, President Kim said, "there was an unhappy time when the majority of the soldiers who followed the right path was not given the honor and credit they deserved," adding, "We should rectify this." The new government was compelled to take this shock therapeutic measure of replacing the incumbent Army chief of staff and the head of the Defense Security Command whose two-year term of office had to wait eight months before expiration, apparently because the military leadership undertook a power-play attempting to exercise its influence on the new government.

The vested rights force in the military represented by the Defense Security Command is reported to have had strong complaint at heart about the principles of the personnel action shown by President Kim Yong-sam in the formation of the Presidential Secretariat and the Cabinet.

The principles of excluding the persons with military background from the appointment of new posts were revealed clearly—from the appointment of the senior secretary for foreign and national security affairs and the director general of the Presidential Security Service to the appointment of ministers and vice ministers.

Moreover, President Kim turned down on as many as four occasions Commander So Wan-su's request for direct reporting to the president on the status and role of the Defense Security Command.

The Defense Security Command, detecting the fact that President Kim met then vice minister Kwon Yong-hae at his residence in Sangdo-tong before his official inauguration, decided that there would be perturbation in the military if Mr. Kwon, who had been alienated from the leading force in the military, was appointed Defense Minister. Based on this decision, the Defense Security Command collected information on the misconduct of former vice minister Kwon and tried to report it to President Kim, who rejected it.

Seeing Commander So Wan-su attending the Defense Ministry briefing on 3 March, President Kim ordered to his face, "In the future you should not report directly to the president but report to the Defense Minister," frightening the military leadership, including Minister Kwon, on hand.

This helps explain how the issue of reducing the role of the Defense Security Command, which has been rumored for some time, has been materialized into the readjustment of the rank of the commander to a lower rank, the abolition of the commander's direct reporting to the president, and the abolition of its function of collecting general information. The abrupt replacement of Army Chief of Staff Kim Chin-yong, who was born in Pusan, President Kim's native place, and known to be a pro-Kim Yong-sam man, is interpreted to be the complete elimination of "the Hanahoe" group which has persistently exercised its implicit influence in the military, with the application of the principle of eliminating "political officers."

At the announcement of the abrupt replacement of the military leadership, some speculate that this may have something to do with the intentional leakage of misconduct of the newly appointed ministers one after another the source of which could be the military.

In other words, these speculators say that the vested interests group in the military might have been involved in the attempt of the vested rights group which has complaint about Kim Yong-sam government's policy toward the military to create a pan-national distrust in the new Cabinet as a means to attack the new government.

Anyhow, the Kim Yong-sam government, a civilian government for the first time in 32 years, has only completed the first step to tame the military long trained under the ruling system placing the military at a superior position. The difficult problems the civilian Kim Yong-sam government has to overcome in dealing with the military are not simple. The abrupt replacement of the military leadership revealed the outline of the new government's guideline for controlling the military, but its more conspicuous principles will be revealed in the regular personnel action to be made in June.

Chong Chu-yong Returns as Hyundai Honorary Chairman

SK1103035993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—Chong Chu-yong, unsuccessful candidate in the Dec. 18 presidential election, went to work at the Hyundai Business Group's headquarters in his capacity as the honorary chairman of the group Thursday morning. It was the first time that Chong attended his office at the building since he declared a complete severance of his ties with the group for a political career early last year. Abandoning his past practice of walking from his home in Chongwoon-tong, Chong used a car to reach the building at Kye-tong. He showed up at his office at 8 a.m. but did not call a morning meeting of senior executives as he had done. He left his office an hour and half later saying he had something to take care outside.

Chong recently declared he would return to the Hyundai Group as its honorary chairman and devote his time and energy for economic development of the country. A Hyundai spokesman said that there was nothing wrong with Chong's acting as the group's honorary chairman since it did not require a sort of resolution by the Board of Directors for its effectuation.

Agriculture Minister Reiterates Rice Market Policy

SK1003123793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1109 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP)—Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ho Sin-haeng on Wednesday renewed the government stand that the country cannot open its rice market under any circumstances. While meeting with American Acting Ambassador Raymond F. Burghardt at his office, Minister Ho said Korea cannot open its rice market at least until the country's rice cultivation becomes internationally competitive. Ho noted that at present Korea's rice and other grain cultivation fails to reach even the level of that of developing countries as a whole. He said that to make the Uruguary Round talks successful, their results should be the kind that could be accommodated by all participating countries economically, politically and practically.

"If the world's rice market were opened now, it may shake the food foundation for 2.8 billion rice-eating people, setting off a global food crisis," the minister said. Minister Ho then asked for the U.S.'s cooperation in reflecting this stand of the Korean Government on the Uruguay Round Talks.

Meanwhile, Acting Ambassador Burghardt said the Uruguay Round Talks should be resolved satisfactorily through positive cooperation among all countries concerned. On the other hand, he complained it is not proper for Korea to suspend beef purchase abroad since last December on the ground that beef purchase would lead to a decline in cattle prices in Korea.

* Finance Ministry Estimates Unification Cost

932C0082A Soul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUM IN Korean 28 Jan 93 p 2

[Commentary by reporter Kim Tae-ho on "Korean Unification" report prepared by Finance Ministry upon the second anniversary of the German unification]

[Text] The government came up with a proposal intended to carry forward the unification process of Korea more efficiently; it deserves, and is getting, attention.

Finance Ministry, with the arrival of the second anniversary of the German unification on the 28th of this month, prepared the proposal, based on its careful assessment of errors in exercises by East and West Germany in their path to unification, setting forth our own approaches in order to avoid similar mistakes.

The policy objective stated in the report of this proposal can be summarized roughly in five major points of emphasis.

The first point is to limit migration of the North Koreans into South Korea even if and when unification becomes a reality. West Germany fully permitted free movement of the residents of both East and West Germany as soon as the two were united. This resulted in a mass migration of the East Germans to West Germany, points out Finance Ministry in the report, creating all sorts of secondary ill effects such as price increases in West Germany. The report particularly warns that it is highly probable that our nation's capital, Seoul, which is already in a state of saturation, would suffer a total paralysis if similar free movement was permitted in our case. The Finance Ministry, accordingly, advocated, in the report, a phased-in free movement, based on economic consideration, starting with personnel capable of engaging in industrial tasks, restricting the general and total free movement for a period.

If this type of programmed restriction is not feasible, measures to prevent a massive flow of the North Koreans to the South should be taken, stresses the report, by allowing a higher rate of exchange than the standard rate, when the time comes for currency exchange, and granting a greater allowance for living expenses for those who would stay in North Korea.

The second point concerns the funding mechanism for the cost of unification. Some government agencies such as the (Ministry of Unification) have openly expressed their opinions as to funding the cost of unification by levying unification tax and issuing unification bonds. Nevertheless, Finance Ministry presented its view that funding the entire unification cost through taxation and the debt obligation would not be possible realistically, as the cost of unification, supposing it occurred in the year 2000, would require a sum of about 980 billion dollars which is, in our currency, 784 trillion wons.

The Finance Ministry asserts that these measures, implented as the funding mechanism for the unification cost, would cause, particularly, a fiscal uncertainty which in turn could create an economic chaos; the ministry, consequently, interjects the idea that it is the rational approach to consider funding most of the unification cost through infusion of foreign capitals.

The third point is about the question of land onership in North Korea. West Germany returned the ownership of land in East Germany, when the former virtually absorbed the latter as the result of unification of the two, to its original owner when such ownership was confirmed either by documentation or through the claimant's neighbors' testimony to that effect. However, such return of existing real property to its original owner in East Germany turned out to be a heavy burden for the German Government to bear on its effort to expand the indirect social capital installation such as highways and harbors in the region.

The Fiance Ministry stressed that all land in North Korea should, at first, be naturalized and then the private ownership be phased in gradually through sale or lease which would help reduce the unification cost which should be kept to the minimum; reasoning that the outright return of land ownership to their original owner would create a considerable hardship for us, as our fiscal capability is much less than that of Germany.

The fourth point addresses the mechanism for currency unification; The Finance Ministry maintains that the North Korean currency as is should not be allowed to be converted into our currency because of its overvaluation. West Germany, at the time of the German currency unification, assigned a higher value to the East German currency than its actual worth in an attempt to relieve the East Germans of their poverty. Analysis of the case by Fiance Ministry maintains that, as a result of the practice, money supply has vastly increased, which in turn brought about a skyrocketing price increase.

As for the fifth point, the Finance Ministry proposed a plan that would develop not only the North Korean economy but also the entire national economy through injection of capitals from South Korea into the north for such capitals combined with the North Korean labor would be a strong force for development.

This report pointedly concludes that the West German performance for unification through absorption of East Germany has been a complete failure in its economic aspect, at least.

Particularly the price increase was so outrageous that it sparked even social issues. As a remedy, Germany belatedly adopted the policy to increase interest rates as a result of which the price of the Deutsche mark soared. This, in turn, created quite a ripple effect on the world economy, bringing the world financial market into a crisis.

Lately, the relation between the South and the North has cooled off considerably surrounding the questions of nuclear inspection.

Nevertheless, the Finance Ministry has an extraordinary perspective on the timing of the unification of Korea. It observes that Kim Il-song will die sooner or later as he is at such an old age. It maintains that it is highly probably that unification of Korea may come sooner than anticipated after the death of Kim Il-song, as the North Korean regime will rapidly collapse following his death. Also, looking at the economic side of North Korea, the ministry observes that the situation the North Korean regime faces makes it difficult for the regime to continue on, after the demise of the Soviet Union which was its foremost economic benefactor, in addition to the fact that North Korea, by itself, is an entity difficult to be self-sufficient.

The Finance Ministry, having analyzed the situation from the perspective of the whole range of issues on the subject, concluded that it was highly probably that unification of Korea might take place much sooner than we anticipated. West Germany, despite being an economic giant of the world, suffered substantial setbacks in its process of unification and is now seeing its prestige in the world economic community diminish. Our economic strength is much weaker than that of West Germany prior to the German unification. Consequently, we ought to position ourselves thoroughly prepared to handle the contingencies we would face upon unification of Korea, as though it was to take place immediately, even as soon as tomorrow.

Burma

SLORC Launches 'Crackdown' on Western Influences

BK1003074093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0539 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Bangkok, March 10 (AFP)—Burma's military authorities, in a fresh crackdown on Western influences in their country, have been arresting teenagers wearing T-shirts decorated with flags of foreign countries in Rangoon, a Burmese businessman said Thursday.

Merchants in the Burmese capital have also been ordered to stop selling T-shirts decorated with pictures of western heavy-metal rock bands and others printed with pictures of sexy couples, said the trader, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The T-shirt crackdown includes garments bearing foreign flags, in particular America's Stars and Stripes and Britain's Union Jack, he said.

The trader, in Thailand on a business trip, said he had seen soldiers arresting teenagers in Rangoon after they had refused to take off their T-shirts decorated with flags of Western countries.

The ban, which was believed to cover Burma's second city Mandalay, included shirts with sequins and Michael Jackson-style gloves, the trader said.

Video cassette rental shops in the Burmese capital have also been raided since January and Western films confiscated, he said. Some video shopowners had been arrested, he added.

Most of the Western-style clothing and video cassettes on sale in Burma are imported from neighbouring Thailand.

Although there has been no official announcement of a ban on pop T-shirts, officials had told merchants that the shirts could seriously damage Burmese culture and lead to pro-Western activities among youngsters, the businessman said.

Rangoon's video cassette retailers and renters had recently been called to a meeting with the powerful head of Burma's military intelligence, Major General Khin Nyunt, who had called for frank talks on the video problem, the trader said.

One of the video businessmen demanded that specific guidelines be laid down so the businessmen would know what was legal and what illegal, he said.

"We feel like thieves with our own property," the video seller was quoted as telling the meeting. The outspoken video seller was subsequently arrested, the trader said.

There was no independent confirmation of the trader's reports but in the past Burma's military regime has on a number of occasions warned of the dangers of "decadent Western culture."

A popular Burmese entertainment magazine published last month and seen in Thailand shows pictures of male teenagers with their long hair clumsily painted out by censors in an attempt to make it look as if they had short-back-and sides.

In June 1991 a popular young film actress was banned from acting or performing for five years for "having dressed up in alien and decadent attires while entertaining the public," Burma's offical media said at the time.

Khine Khin Oo, 25, was taking part, with a host of other stars, in a special state-sponsored show to raise funds for the victims of a fire when she offended the authorities.

The authorities never specified her offense, but, according to unconfirmed reports, Khine Khin Oo's mini skirt was just too short for Burma's blushing generals.

Later that month, in what diplomats at the time called a "mini-cultural revolution", an official censorship board was set up to scrutinise Burmese pop music and to ensure that it "conformed to Burmese culture."

Western culture was "undermining national spirit" and there was a danger that "foreign influence will be looked upon as superior, and foreign music will be adopted as our own music," the state-run media said at the time.

Burma has been governed by a strongly nationalistic and isolationist military clique since 1962.

Following an unsuccessful pro-democracy uprising in 1988, spearheaded by students and other young people, the ruling generals have made tentative steps to open up to the outside world.

Parties, Representatives Continue Discussions

BK1103015193 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Two groups of National Convention delegates held panel discussions in their respective meeting rooms in the Kyaikkasan Grounds today.

The delegates discussed names and arrangement of groups of chapter headings contained in the presiding chairman's speech delivered on 3 March at the plenary session at the Central Meeting Hall, the President's House compound, Ahlone Road, Yangon [Rangoon].

Delegates representing political parties held a panel discussion at 1000 today in Meeting Hall No. 5. U Saw Philip, alias U Philip Sam, of Wa National Development Party chaired the meeting and U Zeya acted as secretary. U Di Danwei of Shan State Kokang Democratic Party and U Maung Pein alias U Khin Maung Thein of Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organizations presented their suggestions at the meeting.

After the closing speech by the presiding chairman, the meeting ended at 1040. The delegates representing the political parties decided at the meeting to submit their report containing suggestions from the political parties to the National Convention Convening Work Committee through the panel of chairmen.

The panel of chairmen from the group representing elected representatives and the group in charge of writing the report held a meeting in Room. No. 4 this morning and afternoon. Members of the panel of chairmen—U Maung Gyi, U James Bond, U Mahn Tin Aung Than, U San Tha Aung, and U Daniel Aung chaired the meeting. U Tun Yi, Sandoway constituency, Rakhine State; U Hla Maung, Kya-in Seikkyi constituency, Karen State and U Tun Hlaing, Bahan Constituency, Yangon [Rangoon Divison] Division—both independent representatives—submitted a report. Another report was prepared by following independent representatives: U Aung Thein, Ywangan constituency, Shan State; U Htaung Kho Htan, Tamu constituency, Sagaing Division; U Khin Maung Cho, Dimawhso, Kayah State; Dr. Hmu Tang, Thangtlang constituency, Chin State; and U Thun Kyaw, Namhsan, Shan State.

The meeting ended at 1530 today and agreed to submit the two reports for approval by a panel discussion of elected representatives to be held on 15 March.

Information Minister Criticizes Foreign Media

BK1103035793 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Excerpts] A ceremony to mark the completion of the Myanmar [Burmese] to English Translation Course No. 2/92 of the News and Periodicals Enterprise under the Ministry of Information was held at 1330 today in the Training Hall of BOTATAUNG Newspaper Press. Brigadier General Myo Thant, minister of information, delivered an address.

Speaking, Brig. Gen. Myo Thant explained that under the Ministry of Information directive, the News and Periodicals Enterprise has been holding journalism courses to meet the needs of journalism today. He noted the importance of translation from Myanmar to English in presenting the true situation in Myanmar to the world and in determining the success of the mass media.

Brig. Gen. Myo Thant noted that since the mass media is dominated by major countries, minor countries find the mass media presented in their vernacular ineffective despite their concerted efforts. That is why these countries have to carry out their mass media work in the languages of major countries. Therefore, this translation course is very important in this respect, he added.

Brig. Gen. Myo Thant said these major countries are practising neocolonialist methods to enslave others again. They interfere in the internal affairs of small countries, make groundless and unfair allegations, and instigate internal instability through their powerful mass media network. The destruction of small countries would enable them to establish new colonies. Therefore, some major countries are making groundless and unfair allegations against our country and instigations to undermine our national unity.

Brig. Gen. Myo Thant said much has been broadcast and written recently about the allegations of some organizations, individuals, and a group of armed insurgents about human rights violation and intimidation and the torture of people by the Myanmar Government. Moreover, a group of persons claiming to be Nobel laureates, who came through a neighboring country met with a group of armed terrorist insurgents and held talks under the pretext of human rights and heard what the insurgents had to say. These inappropriate actions are being given wide coverage by radio stations and newspapers of some major countries. [passage omitted]

Brig. Gen. Myo Thant explained that the objective of this Myanmar to English translation course conducted by the News and Periodicals Enterprise under the Ministry of Information directive is to enable the Myanmar mass media to refute and respond to these groundless and unfair allegations of some of these major countries. It is also to present information in English on the holding of the National Convention to bring about multiparty democracy, the drafting of a state constitution, and undertakings being made on all fronts for national development. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge Attack Ethnic Vietnamese Fishermen

29 Reportedly Die in 'Massacre'

BK1103045893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 11 (AFP)—Suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked a fishing village in northwest Cambodia overnight and massacred at least 29 ethnic Vietnamese, including eight children, a U.N. spokesman said Thursday.

The massacre was the largest yet reported by the United Nations since U.N. peacekeepers set up operations in Cambodia.

The village on the Tonle Sap Lake, south of the tourist town of Siem Reap where the Angkor temple complex is located, was attacked by about 20 to 30 armed men, said U.N. spokesman Eric Falt.

"First reports which come from (the government authorities) say it was NADK, but (we) cannot confirm it at this point," he said.

The official title of the Khmer Rouge is the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK).

The body of a 30th victim, believed to be one of the attackers who was shot by a local woman, was found at the scene, Falt said.

"In the past we have never been able to identify the attackers, and this could prove to be a determining factor in our investigation," he said.

Of the 29 villagers killed, 14 were female and 15 were male. Eight were children, he said.

The massacre was the third—and largest—reported since July 1992, when the U.N.-negotiatied peace accords ending the civil war showed clear signs of breaking down.

The Khmer Rouge rail constantly against the presence of Vietnamese in Cambodia, whom they claim to be an occupying force.

KR Claim Fishermen Controlled by SRV

BK1103072493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 11 (AFP)—The radical Khmer Rouge [KR] on Thursday accused Vietnamese fishermen in Cambodia living in the area of a village where 33 of them were massacred overnight of being under the control of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

Faction spokesman Mak Ben, speaking before the massacre was announced, told a press conference that the Khmer Rouge had captured four soldiers in the central district of Stoung on Tuesday who confessed to being Vietnamese.

"The four Vietnamese soldiers have also admitted that the Vietnamese settlers in the Tonle Sap (lake) area are all organized into associations of fishermen, placed under the control of the Vietnamese communist party, with each cell controlling one village of Vietnamese fishermen, and each family having one gun," he said.

"Besides they have set up their own combat units, armed with rifles, B-40 rocket launchers and hand grenades."

The radical faction claims there are 2.4 million Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, all of whom are working for the Hanoi government to take over Cambodia.

"All this undeniable evidence shows that the Vietnamese forces of aggression continue to occupy Cambodia," Mak Ben said.

Independent observers and diplomats say there are probably hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, many of them demobilized soldiers who served in Hanoi's armed forces during the occupation of Cambodia from 1978 to 1989. They work as fishermen, skilled laborers and prostitutes.

The U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) is in the process of trying to identify them and expel them from the country in line with the 1991 Paris accords ending the civil war. But Vietnam has refused to accept them.

The Khmer Rouge also kept up their attack Thursday on UNTAC, which they accuse of cooperating with the Vietnamese in trying to eliminate them.

"What UNTAC's chiefs ... have been doing is dead wrong and constitutes a violation of the Paris agreements, the U.N. charter and international law, and an offense against the Cambodian nation and people," Mak Ben said. "This constitutes also a threat to the stability of Southeast Asia."

"Cambodians living at home and abroad ... criticize UNTAC for doing nothing except to seek pleasure with Vietnamese prostitutes and to collude with the Vietnamese aggressors," Mak Ben said.

Akashi Issues Statement

BK1103081393 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 11 Mar 93

[by Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 11 (AFP)—Suspected Khmer Rouge [KR] guerrillas attacked a fishing village in northwest Cambodia overnight and massacred 33 ethnic Vietnamese civilians, including seven children and a baby, a U.N. spokesman said Thursday.

The massacre was the largest yet reported by the United Nations since U.N. peacekeepers set up operations here nearly one year ago, although such pogroms are becoming increasingly common.

U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi in a statement called the massacre "heinous" and "appalling" and linked it with the recent U.N. discovery of Vietnamese occupation foreign forces remaining in Cambodia.

"The distinction between foreign forces ... and foreign residents and immigrants is clear," Akashi said. "UNTAC condemns any effort by any Cambodian party to blur the distinction between those categories."

The village of Moat Peam on the Tonle Sap Lake, just south of the tourist town of Siem Reap where the Angkor temple complex is located, was attacked by about 20 to 30 armed men overnight, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said.

The attackers systematically targeted five houseboats where they shot to death the occupants with semi-automatic weapons, he said.

"First reports which come from (the government authorities) say it was NADK, but UNTAC cannot confirm it at this point," he said.

The official title of the Khmer Rouge is the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK).

The body of a 34th man, believed to be one of the attackers who was shot by a local woman, was found at the scene, Falt said.

"In the past we have never been able to identify the attackers, and this could prove to be a determining factor in our investigation," he said.

Of the 33 villagers killed, about half were female and eight were children, he said.

The body of a baby was missing from one of the houseboats, but was presumed dead. Another 29 people, including three ethnic Khmers, were injured, Falt said.

The massacre was the third—and largest—reported since July 1992, when the U.N.-negotiatied peace accords ending the civil war showed clear signs of breaking down.

The Khmer Rouge rail constantly against the presence of Vietnamese in Cambodia, whom they claim to have stayed behind from Hanoi's 1978-89 occupation. [passage omitted]

SPK Cites AFP on Border Dispute in Takeo

BK1103054493 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0406 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 11—The Phnom Penh government charged Wednesday that Vietnam was stirring up a border dispute in southern Cambodia, in the first public accusation against Vietnam, reports AFP.

Senior governmnt advisor and deputy minister Khieu Kanharit told a press conference that Vietnam was persisting in building a canal in southern Takeo Province that violated Phnom Penh's interpretation of their common border.

He gave no details, but said the government was trying to negotiate with the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh.

The Supreme National Council (SNC), grouping Cambodia's warring factions, has established a committee to look into Cambodia's actual borders, which have shifted and changed over the years with encroachment from both Thailand and Vietnam.

"We think we have to wait until the committee on territorial boundaries can define clearly the exactitude of the border", Khieu Kanharit said.

"If really the canal is inside Vietnamese territory, Vietnam can do anything it likes", he said, "but because these are many disputes over the border, it is best to wait".

U.N. Spokesman Eric Falt said he had no reports of tension near the canal in Takeo province.

Khieu Kanharit also assured that the government would grant free air time to political parties competing in the U.N.-run elections in May. U.N. Peacekeeping Chief Yasushi Akashi has made a public demand that the government end its monopoly of the airwaves.

Additionally, Khieu Kanharit said the government was cracking down on illegal weapons in the capilal through roadblocks and searches of cars.

He said 100 weapons have been confiscated since Saturday.

Falt said the United Nations was supervising the searches and had witnessed the seizure of 20 guns and 400 rounds of ammunition at checkpoints on Saturday night. Receipts have been issued for the property and the confiscated weapons were taken to a depository at police headquarters, Falt said.

Defense Ministry Denies 'Foreign Forces' Present

BK1103082393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Message from General Ke Kimyan, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Commission for Military Cooperation with the United Nations, to Lieutenant General Sanderson, commander of UNTAC forces; dated 8 March—read by announcer]

[Text] From the Chairman of the Commision for Military Cooperation with the United Nations to Lieutenat General John Sanderson, commander of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] forces:

Subject: Clarification on the stance of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] side concerning the accusation that there are foreign forces in Cambodia

First of all, on behalf of the CPAF, I would like to greet you and express my profound and warmest thanks to you and all your colleagues who have made arduous efforts to successfully carry out UNTAC's mandate as stated in the agreement aimed at finding a durable peace for our Cambodian motherland and people.

As you know, with sincere goodwill toward the search for peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia and toward the creation of conditions for the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination through free and fair elections in Cambodia, the State of Cambodia [SOC] in general, and the CPAF in particular, have impeccably and meticulously abided by the agreement and have cooperated with UNAMIC [UN Advance Mission in Cambodia], UNTAC, and parties involved in the Cambodian conflict in order to implement the Paris peace agreement.

Through various stages of the implementation of the agreement, the CPAF has officially stated many times that there are no foreign forces present in the SOC-controlled zones. It has affirmed its stance of being ready at all times to cooperate with UNTAC and involved parties in the investigation of any reported cases.

Based on Article 6, Annex 2 of the Paris peace agreement, UNTAC has the task of verifying the presence of foreign forces in Cambodia with the assistance of the Mixed Military Working Group [MMWG]. Along with this, UNTAC has taken part in the establishment of many checkpoints throughout Cambodia, except in the zones under the control of the Khmer Rouge side. At past MMWG meetings, first and second levels, although you yourself and other high-ranking UNTAC officials have affirmed that UNTAC has not yet uncovered any Vietnamese soldiers on Cambodian territory, representatives of the Khmer Rouge side have again and again levelled accusations at the CPAF concerning the presence of Vietnamese troops without providing any concrete evidence. Despite the request by UNTAC for the dispatch of Khmer Rouge military officers to accompany UNTAC investigation in the area indicated by the Khmer Rouge, this side has never implemented this.

Furthermore, in Yasushi Akashi's statement dated 22 July 1992, no observation was made concerning the uncovering of foreign forces in Cambodia. The statement moreover clearly stressed the complex aspects of the presence of immigrants and the relationship among various ethnic groups in Cambodia, which is no different from other countries the world over. H.E. Yasushi Akashi's statement clearly pointed out that this cannot be solved during the transitional period. The future Cambodian Government will have to take part and play a role in solving this issue.

However, on 1 March 1993, Eric Falt, spokesman of the United Nations, publicly announced that an investigation has revealed that three Vietnamese soldiers who used to fight along Vietnamese regular troops in Cambodia have remained behind following the Hanoi Government's announcement on the definitive troop pullout in 1989. This information disseminated by Eric Falt has never been discussed at the MMWG sessions.

After receiving this alarming news, our CPAF side immediately carried out an investigation. Based on the biographical information on the three men accused by Eric Falt, we would like to make the following observations:

1. There are no sufficient criteria to characterize these three men as foreign forces because:

A. Kim Tay, aged 34, born in Battambang province, and currently serving in the CPAF in unit Ngo [fifth Cambodian alphabet) 51 of Division 7. His father, Kim Thuon, and mother, Cheang Savan, are dead. The man is currently living in Trapeang Russei commune, now Popel village in Thmar Et commune, Kompong Tralach district, in Kompong Chhnang Province. He is married; his wife is Khim Bunri, aged 30, a Cambodian national.

B. Le Van Long, born Chantha, aged 37, born in Takeo Province's Prey Phdau village; currently a fisherman. His father, Chin Sray, and his mother, Din, are dead. He is currently living in Sandan village, Sandan commune, Sambo district in Kratie Province. His wife is Long Yay, aged 44, a Cambodian national.

In these two cases, we consider these persons as Cambodians and not foreign forces.

C. Le Thanh Hai, 32, born in (Tra Mat) village, (Phung Hoa) commune, Cau Ke district in Cuu Long Province. The person is currently living in (Tang Salak) village, Phneay commune, Samraong Tong district in Kompong Speu Province. He is a farmer.

In this case, we consider the person as an immigrant and not a foreign force.

2. As explained in H.E. Yasushi Akashi's 22 July 1992 statement, the history and geography of Cambodia show that transborder demographic movement did not occur only during the SOC regime after 1979. This movement existed in previous periods. Immigrants therefore tend to take up professions to earn a living in accordance with their ability. In fact similar conditions exist within various Cambodian political parties at present.

On this issue, I think time is needed and that the issue should not be raised and discussed during this short transitional period because it would further complicate the implementation of the agreement and could even lead to a complete deadlock of the entire Cambodian peace process. We want to see Cambodian nationalists rally and unite to build a new Cambodia. However, we do not want to see unreasonable racial discrimination in the Cambodian election.

Furthermore, from the human rights point of view—a subject people are now talking about—how would we feel if we saw a woman unjustly separated from her husband and children separated from their beloved father like this?

3. The investigation of the presence of foreign troops and other issues over the past nine months has been largely focused on the zones accessible to UNTAC forces, particularly the zones controlled by the SOC. It would be unjust if attention were not equally paid to the zones which UNTAC cannot inspect and a search made to find out whether there are any problems there or not.

On this issue, please consider and give justice to our side, which has been tirelessly cooperating with UNTAC for the cause of peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia.

We enclosed with this letter detailed reports on the biographies of the three persons.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 8 March

[Signed] Chairman of the SOC Commission for Military Cooperation with the United Nations,

General Ke Kimyan

Government Issues Communique on KR Breaches

BK1003084993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] The office of the government spokesmen on 9 March issued a press communique saying the Khmer Rouge had continued to breach the cease-fire by mounting attacks on a number of localities, especially in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Battambang.

At 2230 on 26 February, 50-70 Khmer Rouge elements from the 51st and 52d battalions of the 92d regiment in Division 980 fired many 107-mm rockets and 75-mm and 82-mm mortars on government positions at Khna village 5 km northeast of the Siem Reap provincial city. As a result, three civilians were killed and seven others were wounded and some villagers were kidnapped.

At 0800 on 27 February, 50-60 Khmer Rouge rebels from the same 980th division attacked government positions at (Khnach Praset) village, Kouk Thlouk Kraom, Chikreng district, Siem Reap province. However, they were forced to retreat as our troops counterattack. No casualties were reported.

On 27 February, an Indonesian patrol team was ambushed and held captive by a group of Khmer Rouge rebels on Route 62 at Toek village, Krayea commune, Santuk district, Kompong Thom province. No casualties were reported, but the Khmer Rouge announced that they seized 12 assault rifles, a pistol, and an ICOM field radio from the Indonesian soldiers.

At 1800 on 27 February, 80 to 100 Khmer Rouge rebels from the 616th division, backed by artillery barrages, attacked government positions at Kdat village in Preah Vihear province, forcing our forces to temporarily retreat and 136 families, made up of 718 villagers, to flee.

At 2030 on 28 February, 50 to 70 Khmer Rouge soldiers fired many rounds from H-107 rocket launchers and recoilless 75-mm and 82-mm cannon on government positions at Tbeng village, Sangkom Thmei district, Preah Vihear province, seriously wounding a civilian and setting fire to three houses.

Between 3 and 6 March, some 250 to 300 Khmer Rouge elements from the 920th, 802d, and 616th divisions and Front 1001 together with 150- 200 soldiers from a division of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, backed by heavy weapons—such as 107-mm rocket lauchers, recoilless DK-82 and DK-75 guns, and 120-mm, 82-mm, and 60-mm motars—attacked our government's positions at Santhom, Lahong, Kraol Chas, Kraol Thmei, and Tuol Ta Men.

At 1300 on 4 March at (Changkran), the government forces, which temporarily retreated at 0300 on the same day, counterattacked and retook the following four positions: Kraol Chas, Kraol Thmei, Kunthean, and Lahong. According to reports from frontline command posts, 37 Khmer Rouge rebels and six FUNCINPEC soldiers were killed on the battlefields and a FUNCINPEC soldier was captured as a prisoner of war and eight DK-82 guns, one 60-mm mortar, 15 assault rifles, and 10 B-40 rocket launchers were seized by our forces. On the government side, 13 soldiers were wounded, four seriously.

Four Vietnamese Said Captured in Kompong Thom

BK1003090993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] On 4 March 1993, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea captured four Vietnamese soldiers during fighting in lower Stoung district, Kompong Thom Province.

According to answers from these four Vietnamese soldiers, one of them is three-star [as heard] officer, aged 35, and is from central Vietnam. He enrolled in the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] in 1980. He is a CPV member in the Kompong Thom provincial committee in charge of leading puppets in Stoung and Kompong Svay districts.

Another soldier, aged 31, is a one-star [as heard] officer, from south Vietnam. He enrolled in the CPV in 1980; his task is to direct puppets in lower Stoung and lower Kompong Svay districts.

The remaining two soldiers are Vietnamese cadres whose task is to direct and control security in lower Stoung and lower Kompong Svay districts. They joined the CPV in 1980.

These Vietnamese officers admitted that there are Vietnamese everywhere in Cambodia. They are all organized this way to lead and control the administration, security, the police, the economy, trade, the puppet party, the puppet youth league, and all other sectors. Another task of these Vietnamese is to lead and give orders to repress and eliminate the Cambodian people and members of various political parties who carry out election campaigns against the Vietnamese and their puppets. These Vietnamese also say that the Vietnamese in the Tonle Sap area are also organized this way. On the surface, these are fishing associations in which CPV branches are directly in charge in families. Each party chapter administers and controls (?a) Vietnamese fishing village. Each of these Vietnamese villages is given a AK rifle. Furthermore, a combat unit is also set up. This combat unit is equipped with AK's, RPD rocket launchers, B-40's, and hand grenades.

This is irrefutable evidence. The truth is that Vietnamese aggressor forces are committing aggression against Cambodia and occupying it. Apart from this handful of Vietnamese soldiers, there is a Vietnamese force over 2 million strong.

Government Raids Opposition Party Office

BK1003091093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 10 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government military police ransacked the office of an opposition political party Wednesday, confiscating telephones, membership files and weapons, party officials and witnesses said.

The party, Rally for National Solidarity, was formed by French-Cambodian Song Morisa and former Phnom Penh Army Colonel Tep Limphor. It is one of 20 parties challenging the government in U.N.-run elections in May.

Two truckloads of armed military police stormed the house in downtown Phnom Penh and took away about 20,000 U.S. dollars worth of property, plus names and addresses of party members, said Tep Limphor, the party secretary general.

Military police on the scene later justified the search by saying they found unregistered guns and grenades on the property. The government has spent the last four days conducting a crackdown on illegal weapons.

Tep Limphor said about half of his records were stolen.

"I am really concerned and worried that there might be action taken against my political party members," he said. "The human rights this government has been preaching all along is only on paper."

Tep Limphor said he was meeting with U.N. officials at U.N. headquarters when the raid occurred, and that his wife was forced to open their door.

"It was so terrifying when they pointed their guns at me that my heart stopped beating," she said.

Tep Limphor said he was involved in a dispute over the ownership of the adjacent property, where he was constructing another building to house the party office.

The land was also claimed by a high-ranking member of the government's Cambodian People's Party, he said. But he produced a permit and architectural drawings allowing him to build on the site.

He acknowledged having a few weapons for the protection of the party office on the property, saying they were issued to him when he was an Army colonel and had never required a permit.

He said the police took away several construction workers and threatened them with death if they continued working on the building. A guard who tried to stop the police from entering was hit in the head and taken away, he said.

The arrest could not immediately be confirmed with the local authorities.

"What does this say about the political environment, having government troops coming into this place and taking actions against the law?" he asked. "If these cruel actions continue to be taken by the Cambodian Government, there will be no national reconciliation in Cambodia."

U.N. civilian police arrived on the scene during the raid, but were kept out of the premises by the government police, Tep Limphor said.

Ministry Issues More Poll Guidelines to Military

BK1003050593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Mar 93

["Guidelines" from Defense Ministry's General Political to commanders of military regions and divisions and armed units in provinces and cities; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] In reference to the Defense Ministry's 26 January guideline on political activities of the combatants of the State of Cambodia [SOC] side and the ministry's 23 February instruction on the combatants' participation in maintaining a neutral political environment, the Army General Political Department wishes to further provide to military commanders at all levels and cadres and combatants the following advice:

Guideline on the combatants' political activities should be strictly observed. This is to enable all combatants to have the right to sufficiently participate in political life and to be completely free to express their views and to choose, through general elections, a political party they believe to be suitable to lead the country and nation. Therefore, the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] badge can only be donned on civilian clothes and after work hours. Timely measures should be taken to prevent combatants from committing actions that could threaten or terrorize the neutral political environment, thus endangering the Cambodian peace process. Combatants are urged to actively join national security institutions in maintaining law and order and ensuring security for offices of diverse political parties that have legally been set up within the jurisdiction of their units at the provincial and district levels.

The putting up of banners or notices of the various political parties, including those of the CPP, inside and outside military buildings is prohibited. Armed units at all levels should cooperate with competent military and civilian components of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in ensuring security for the general elections and in withstanding any military or political violations.

After receiving this message, Army commanders at all levels should disseminate it to all armed units, cadres, and combatants under their authorities and have it implemented correctly and strictly.

Paper Interviews Presidential Candidate Long Bora

BK1003093993 Phnom Penh KAOH SANTEPHEAP in Cambodian 2 Mar 93 pp 1, 2, 4

[Text] On 19 February, Mr. Meas Boret, representative of KAOH SANTEPHEAP interviewed Mr. Long Bora, chairman of the Free Independent Democratic Cambodia Party. In the interview, the party chairman stressed: 1. If elected, my party will help people enjoy a proper life so that they will not suffer as much as today. We want to make people as happy as those in foreign countries and to turn the Cambodian currency into a dollar similar to that of Singapore.

2. Housing shall be provided to soldiers and policemen along with proper salary so as to avoid any further corruption and bribery.

Border problems will be settled in accordance with international law. Fighting over border problems shall be ended and international law shall be considered instead. At present, Vietnam and Thailand are implementing policies for the benefit of their own countries.

Mr. Long Bora affirmed that he is standing in the Cambodian presidential election in order to settle the present Cambodian problem.

To a question by KAOH SANTEPHEAP on whether there will be a neutral political atmosphere in the upcoming elections, Mr. Long Bora said there certainly would be; he had just met with Americans. The Americans will help... [ellipsis as published]. They will come to provide protection and assist in the elections.

The party chairman stressed his ideals in the following terms: 1. If I win the election, I will genuinely help Cambodian compatriots to get out of their hardship.

2. I will help people to have an easy life. Roads, water, and electricity will not be like today.

3. Telecommunications will be set up starting from outlying areas. My party will help modernize all this.

4. The monetary system will be replaced. The Riel currency will no longer be used because it is so devalued.

5. Assistance will be given to anyone wanting to further their studies abroad, in whatever country.

6. My party and my administration will provide assistance in getting work for all jobless compatriots.

7. We will do everything to get rid of hardship.

Indonesia

Factions Support Suharto Leadership

BK1003054293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0513 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Jakarta, March 10 (OANA-ANTARA)—The factions of the Functional Group (f-KP), the Regional Representatives (f-UD) and the Armed Forces (f-ABRI) believe that General (retired) Suharto is able to carry out and accomplish his task as president for the next five year term.

Suharto has accepted the five factions' request to nominate him for presidency for the 1993-1998 period, (f-KP's) secretary Akbar Tanjung said here Wednesday.

F-UD's deputy chairman Ibrahim Hassan also expressed confidence that Suharto will be able to lead the country for the following five years although he will become 72 years old in the next two months.

Based on his personal health data, according to Hassan who is also Aceh's governor, Suharto has been in healthy condition.

Sutrisno Said Ready To Work With Suharto

BK1003080893 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Excerpt] Akbar Tanjung, the secretary of the Functional Group, said that his faction is currently in possesion of a letter from General (retired) Haji Try Sutrisno stating that he is ready to work along side with President-Elect Haji Mohamed Suharto.

Akbar Tanjung, who is also the member of the People's Consultative Assembly, MPR, told newsmen this after attending the plenary session of the MPR on the election of a president in Jakarta this morning.

According to Akbar Tanjung, a vice presidential candidate has to submit a letter stating his readiness to cooperate with the president because this is one of the conditions required to be fulfilled by the nominated candidate. [passage omitted]

Suharto Endorses Sutrisno for Vice Presidency

BK1003130993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Haji Mohamed Suharto, who has been elected as president for the 1993-1998 term, has endorsed the candidacy by five factions of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] of Retired General Try Sutrisno as a vice presidential candidate. Azwar Anas, chairman of the Functional Group Faction, told newsmen following consultations with the president-elect at the latter's Cendana Street residence this afternoon that Mr. Suharto accepted the vice presidential candidate's readiness to work with him and saw no problem. Later, Armed Forces Faction spokesman Harsudiono Hartas, United Development Faction spokesman Darussamin, Regional Representatives Faction spokesman Yogi Suardi Memet, and Indonesian Democratic Faction spokesman Nico Daryanto took turns to brief the newsmen.

Following the consultations at the president-elect's residence, leaders of the MPR factions held similar consultations with Try Sutrisno at the vice presidential candidate's residence on 6 Purwakarta Street, Central Jakarta.

Suharto Delivers Inaugural Speech

BK1103105193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0215 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Inaugural speech by President Suharto following swearing-in ceremony at the People's Consultative Assembly in Jakarta on 11 March—live]

[Text] Peace be upon you. Honorable chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR], delegates, and invitees: Peace be upon you!

I have just been sworn in as the president of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the Islamic religion that I follow. I have pledged that I shall perform my presidential duty to the best of my best ability and be a fair leader. I will uphold firmly the 1945 basic Constitution and carry out all constitutional regulations as sincerely as possible. I promise to serve my best for the nation and the people. Constitutionally, the oath is declared before this grand assembly session, the highest legislative body. The oath is heard by all Indonesian people via radio and television broadcasts, and it will be permanently printed in all the mass media publications.

With a sense of deep faith, the oath was declared before Almighty God—He who knows everything. Due to that, from this moment I fully understand and accept the heavy duties that I have to shoulder. I am also aware that the heavy duties are mandated by all the representatives of the Indonesian people. It is a mandate that holds the people's sovereignty. The people's mandate is to continue, to improve, to expand, to renew, and to deepen the development of our nation. The objective, which we are determined to achieve, is a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila ideology. We are determined to undertake development with our own hands. I have been entrusted with the great honor of leading the more than 182 million people of Indonesia toward achieving that goal.

Fellow countrymen, I am aware that the upcoming task that I have to perform for our nation is not a light one. The new expectations will be higher than the hopes we have had so far. The new challenges will be heavier and more complex than those we have so far overcome.

I have studied carefully the resolutions of the 1993 Broad Outline of State Policy adopted by the honorable assembly, and I have also paid full attention to the on-going MPR plenary session. I wish to hail the spirit and manner with which the people's representatives gave out the people's messages to the session by observing the system of consultations in order to reach a consensus. The direction of nation building outlined by the assembly on national development is not just to maintain and improve all development achievements that we have made so far as a nation, but it is also to catch up with other nations, which are more advanced than ours. The task is truely a heavy one.

Moreover, we have realized the seriousness of the socioeconomic problems that we have to overcome in the future. We must uplift the livelihood of not less than 27 million of our fellow citizens who are now still living below the poverty level. We have to provide new job opportunities for millions of people, particularly for the young.

We must build proper living quarters for them. We must expand and raise the quality of education. We must prepare more national cadres whose expertise in science and technology we can tap. We must intensify efforts to achieve an equitable distribution of development so that the existence of social justice is enhanced. There must be an equitable distribution of development programs in the provinces for various groups and levels of our society. All these are aimed at improving the quality of Indonesian people and producing a more qualified Indonesian society that is more progressive and works towards self-reliance both physically and spiritually in a peaceful, prosperous atmosphere.

We are not trying to develop a progressive society that will make us feel isolated during the development. What we are building is national development to enable us to coexist within the social order of a society, people, and nation that is based on Pancasila. The life of the Indonesian people has to be in rhythm, and harmony with other human beings and societies. The system of being in the right rhythm and harmony is also observed in relations between a human being and another human being, between man and society, between man and his environment and its surroundings, and between man and Almighty God.

I shall abide by the requirements stipulated by the 1993 Broad Outline of State Policy in leading this nation to build its future. I understand that the 1993 Broad Outline of State Policy allows enough space for us to make the necessary adjustments. Obviously, there is a need to make some adjustments to some policies because we will be facing a situation which is full of dynamism either within our own nation, or at regional and international levels.

The 1993 Broad Outline of State Policy has also formulated definite instructions for the government's upcoming duties, and they are not at all flexible. This is a guarantee that the direction of our future national development will remain unchanged—that is, to move towards creating a progressive, prosperous, just, and resilient society based on Pancasila. In implementing the 1993 broad outline of state policies, let us spread the sails of the ship of our people and nation to begin our voyage in the wide oceans of ambition to reach towards the shores of success.

Fellow countrymen, we view the coming decades as the era of our economic take-off. This shows our determination to mobilize all our national potentials in order to become self-reliant. We are determined to base our development on a solid and lasting foundation. We are determined to achieve a decent standard of life in accordance with the dignity of an independent and sovereign nation. The key to the success of our economic take-off lies in our ability to fully mobilize all our national potentials in an integrated manner. This being so, in accordance with the spirit of our Constitution, we will continue to strengthen our system of government which is closely associated with its people. We have had dependable national potentials in the economic, sociocultural, political, as well as the defense and security fields. What we must do is to regulate and manage these national potentials further so they can operate as an intact and integrated entity. This is the meaning of a country based on family values.

We are convinced that we can achieve this objective. Our pluralistic society has already achieved a degree of maturity as a unified nation and country. Our common journey as a nation has created a solid foundation and enabled us to continue such a journey toward a higher level. Thanks to our unity and integrity, we have succeeded in building a stable national life, which will in turn produce maximum benefits for the people. Our common experience has enriched our knowledge of running the country. This has also proved that the 1945 Constitution has provided a secure and solid framework in coping with new developments. The Pancasila-based framework has been proved to be capable of unifying the nation. Such a framework is capable of developing the initiative and creativity of the people and will serve as the main force in continuing our development in the future.

The horizon of our development is getting wider and richer from the convening of this MPR. The same is true with our horizon for administering our national life. This convention has further convinced us about the correctness of our democratic system based on Pancasila. When compared to other systems, our system of holding consultations so as to achieve consensus has shown our superior process of decision-making. The majority does not impose its will on the minority, while the minority is not adamant and tries to obstruct the consultation process which leads to consensus. We hold consultations to solve differences of opinion and reach consensus. We make no objection as to who voices the views. What we discuss together is the contents of that person's views. We will accept whatever views are expressed and whoever voices the views as a joint decision if it is line with the Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution, our common interests, and our ability to translate them into action. As such, we will achieve victory together—a victory based on reason, conscience, and common interests. This is the great contribution of this MPR convention for the development and growth of our national, political, and democratic life in the future. For all these achievements, allow me to extend my highest respect and appreciation to the honorable Speaker, Deputy Speakers, and members of the MPR.

Fellow countrymen, while I am about to begin my presidential duties, I am impressed by the last sentences in the 1993 Broad Outline of State Policy, which state that the success of national development depends on the active role of the people as well as the mental attitude, determination, spirit, and discipline of the office-bearers and all the Indonesian people. These sentences also stress that it is necessary for all the sociopolitical forces and mass organizations to prepare their programs in line with their own function and ability to carry out the Broad Outline of State Policy agreed by this assembly. These sentences have given me mental strength in carrying out my duties as the assembly's mandate holder. I would like to invite all groups, communities, and generations to take part in shaping our future together in accordance with the objectives we set together in the 1993 Broad Outline of State Policy. I need the support, correction, and supervision of members of the House of Representatives, who are concurrently members of the MPR. While their support will strengthen my conviction to continue the policies I have pursued, correction will induce me to reconsider the policies I have taken and supervision will prevent me from making unnecessary mistakes.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Indonesian people and the assembly which has entrusted me with the presidential post again. In view of the support and prayers given by all of you, I hope I will not disappoint those who have put such great trust in me. As a person who always seeks the physical and mental strength from the all-compassionate God, I will immediately carry out my duties as the president of the Republic of Indonesia. May the Almighty God bless all of us in our efforts to continue our national development and shape our future. Thank you. Peace be upon you!

Philippines

Officials Assure Efficient Use of Japanese Aid

HK1103044093 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 11 Mar 93 pp 1, 5

[Report by Meluchi A. Adriano]

[Text] The country's economic managers have assured Japanese officials of swifter, more efficient use of official development assistance (ODA).

Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Cielito Habito yesterday assured members of Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's delegation that the country "will strive to optimize the usefulness of ODA, of which Japan is the dominant contributor."

At the same time, Mr. Habito reported that measures taken to improve utilization have resulted in a 66% increase in Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) disbursements to Y78 billion [Japanese yen] (roughly $663 million) last year, from Y47 billion ($399 million) in 1991.

Japan, through the OECF, remains the largest bilateral donor to the country, accounting for 35% of the country's present portfolio of concessional loans and grants and second only to the World Bank's 36%.

Japanese assistance has increased dramatically over the last two decades, providing the country more than a trillion yen (about $8.6 billion) since 1971.

Mr. Habito pointed out the country is implementing a package of measures to avoid the snags that have bogged down ODA releases in the past.

One of these is the country's ongoing pump-priming program, wherein line agencies are releasing 60% of their investment program during the first half of the year.

He also cited a Public Works Bill recently submitted to Congress "that will ensure multi-year budget support for infrastructure, especially for foreign-assisted projects."

As for the right-of-way and squatter relocation problems some projects have been known to run into, Mr. Habito said a task force has been created to resolve these cases. Other measures include an annual review of ongoing projects, and intensive monitoring of line agencies.

OECF has ongoing assistance of Y482.8 billion (roughly $4.1 billion), of which Y184.1 billion (roughly $1.6 billion) has been released. This amount covers five program loans and 61 project loans.

The biggest share (32%) of OECF funding goes to the transport sector. Other recipients of Japanese grants and loans are the water resources sector (21%); the power, energy and electrification sector (18%); and the communications sector (9%).

Earlier, the Coordinating Council for the Philippine Assistance Program reported that total ODA disbursements reached a record $1.608 billion last year, a 59.8% jump from 1991's total drawdowns of $1.006 billion.

This figure includes the funds drawn from other ODA sources such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Editorial Questions Purpose of Ramos' Japan Visit

HK1103062293 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Mar 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Looking Toward Japan"]

[Text] The looking toward Japan at least is welcome. Unbeknownst to most of us, although experts have been saying so for some time now, the United States is no longer the dominant economic force in Asia. Japan is. The dragons, or NICs [newly industrialized countries], have one thing in common, and it is that they have in some way or another developed strong economic of the economies of the Asia-Pacific region owes itself largely to the "Japan factor"—to Japan seeking out trade and investment opportunities there.

For reasons that are not always hard to see—foremost among them our blinders of "special relations" with America—we have been left out of these developments. With the result that we are now the beggar in a roomful of prosperous merchants.

Of course, Japan's "invasion" of the region (what it could not do militarily, it has done economically) represents as much a threat as an opportunity. In the long run, it could create the same kind of economic dependence, or subjugation, we experienced under American rule. Which seems to be the pattern of these "invasions": They spark rapid growth upon contact, but poses the threat of stagnancy over time.

This doesn't mean we shouldn't seize the opportunity for immediate growth. What it does mean is that we should prepare as well for the more unfavorable consequences of this relationship and strive mightily to avert them. One way to do this is by developing regionwide alliance. The only way the other Asian countries can face up to Japan is as a group. Alone, they are as straws to the wind. Not even Korea and Taiwan can do it. Those two countries, quite incidentally, are now feeling the impact of the Japanese juggernaut as they compete for the Asian market.

The looking toward Japan is welcome. But is President Ramos' visit there just as welcome?

Not at all. The Japanese officials themselves, we gather, were not as enthusiastic about the Ramos trip as they have been made out to be, apparently demanding from the outset that their Filipino counterparts made sure they knew what they wanted to talk about. For all their politeness, the Japanese did not succeed in life by spending their time entertaining visitors, or accepting social calls. Which is what the Ramos trip threatens to be: an adventure in image-building more than an initiative in expanding economic relations.

This despite the strong contingent of economic advisers in Mr. Ramos' retinue. That strong contingent could have better spent its brain power, such as it has, planning the country's economic moves inside the country. True, PR and face-to-face talks help improve the climate for cooperation, but they do so only to a point. PR and face-to-face talks cannot take the place of an attractive investment climate, which entails above all peace and order, coherent economic plans, and government's ability to execute them. You do not have the second, you will not have the first. You cannot squeeze blood from stone.

As strategies go, Mr. Ramos' Japan visit certainly little suggests the kind of thinking we mentioned above, or anything remotely resembling it. There is no noticeable shift of focus in economic, or foreign-policy, thrusts. There is no comprehensive or long-term plan for dealing with Japan. There is no articulation of new realities.

All there is in fact is Mr. Ramos' suggestion that he and Bill Clinton talk over Philippine-American relations after the bases. Which means another presidential trip—to the U.S. And which means pretty much wearing the same blinders of "special relations" as in the past. There can be no mistaking Mr. Ramos' meaning. He wants, he says, to restore the friendship between Filipinos and Americans that has been sullied by the bases debate.

Travel doesn't always enrich the mind. Sometimes, it just impoverishes the pocket.

Official Outlines Tariff Position for APEC

HK1103050393 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 11 Mar 93 p 2

[Report by Jose Ebro]

[Text] The dominant question for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) process is how to coordinate regional economic integration moves on both sides of the Pacific to achieve complementarities and mutual benefit. Initially, the fear was that the North American Free Trade Agreement's (NAFTA) establishment would occur too quickly for the Asian Rim's comfort.

"The postponement by Canada of its ratification process for the NAFTA accord gives us some breathing space," Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Federico Macaranas told reporters the other day.

After U.S. President Bill Clinton gave in to domestic political considerations and said he would work to get some amendments into the pact, what is happening in Canada is just further indication that NAFTA is not the looming threat it was made out to be.

An APEC senior officials' meeting will take place in Williamsburg, Virginia, later this month in preparation for the ministerials in November. The U.S. is considering hosting the APEC Ministerial Meeting either in Honolulu, San Francisco or Seattle.

Mr Macaranas said the Philippines will be going to APEC well-armed. "We've actually made much more generous tariff liberalization offers than most people realize," he said. The Philippines, under the ASEAN's Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme, listed some 3,500 products. Other ASEAN countries had each offered more than 4,000 products for the trade liberalization scheme. At first, it seemed as though the Philippines was more hesitant than its neighbors.

"However, we found that we were using eight-digit tariff lines for product identification while the other ASEAN countries were using nine-digit lines, which are more product-specific," Mr Macaranas pointed out.

A review is now going on to assess, based on nine-digit classification, how many products the Philippines actually freed from protection. At the end of that, Mr Macaranas is confident that "we will find that we made more, or at least as many, offerings as our ASEAN partners did."

The Philippines, he said, has made a significant contribution to the region's economic growth through various skills transfer, training and education programs for scholars and technicians from the rest of ASEAN. As an example, "Thai agriculturists, who studied at Los Banos, were actually subsidized by Filipino taxpayers," he said.

"Our managers, bankers, engineers and teachers helped provide much needed skills as the other ASEAN countries began developing into NICs [newly industrialized countries]," he added.

With APEC intended to provide the institutional linkages between NAFTA and AFTA, the Philippine contributions to regional economic development and integration process must not go unrecognized, Mr Macaranas said.

Liberal Party Elects New Leaders

HK1103042093 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 11 Mar 93 p 12

[Report by Cristina D.C. Pastor]

[Text] Senator Wigberto Tanada was elected president of the Liberal Party (LP) in a meeting of its steering committee Tuesday.

The new party chief, who replaced former Senate President Jovito Salonga, said he is "not discounting the possibility" that renegade colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan will join the LP.

Mr. Honasan is close to Cagayan Rep. Juan Ponce Enrile, who was elected LP vice-president for strategy and operations.

"I'm not discounting that possibility, in the same way that I'm not discounting the possibility that more progressive groups will also join us," he told BUSINESS WORLD in an interview.

Mr. Tanada, son of the illustrious nationalist Lorenzo Tanada, said he considered his election as "another challenge."

He is aware he has a lot of picking up to do, considering the dismal showing of the LP in the last elections.

Many of its leading members bolted the LP in the runup to the 1992 elections, leaving the pre-martial law formidable machinery with a shell of hardcore loyal followers. In Congress, the LP is one of the parties that make up the minority.

"Considering how the LP fared in the last elections, I will reorganize, rebuild and revitalize the party," he said.

To start with, he said he will "update" the party membership and weed out those who have not proved true to the LP credo.

He said he will also review the LP platform of government to see if some of the principles the members held on to remain relevant.

Elected along with Mr. Tanada and Mr. Enrile are Samar Rep. Raul Daza, secretary-general, and former agrarian reform Secretary Florencio Abad, vice-president.

The new officers will be submitted to the LP executive commission for ratification in April, in a ceremonial meeting that will formalize the decision of the steering committee.

Labor Chief Meets Iranian Counterpart

HK1103041293 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Mar 93 p 1

[Text] Labor Secretary Ma. Nieves R. Confesor and Iranian Labor Minister Hoseyn Kamali agreed yesterday to forge friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of technical and vocational training of manpower and other services that could be exchanged.

The agreement was reached after Confesor and other labor department officials met with Hoseyn and other members of the Iranian delegation upon their arrival at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA).

Kamali's party includes Habibollah Ajayebi, deputy minister on social affairs; Mohammad Ganjidust, director of Southeast Asia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nader Gholi Bayat, director general of Social Welfare Foundation; Turaj Shaparaki, interpreter, and 'Abolfazl Reza'i, expert.

His visit is in reciprocation of the visit to Iran of former labor secretary Ruben D. Torres in January 1992. Torres invited Kamali to visit the Philippines.

Kamali is scheduled to make a call on Executive Secretary Edelmiro Amante, Speaker Jose de Venecia, Energy Secretary Delfin Lazaro, Trade and Industry Secretary Rizalino Navarro, and Agriculture Secretary Rodolfo Sebastian.

Confesor said she will also discuss with the Iranian labor minister the necessity of expansion of self-employment centers in the two countries, the necessity of cooperation in international conferences, exchange of information and ideas about employment, social affairs, housing, insurance and welfare of labor force, and arrangement of athletic sport games among labor.

She expressed confidence that the four-day visit of the Iranian delegation will be fruitful and meaningful.

Editorial Supports Ramos State of Emergency Proposal

HK1003094593 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Mar 93 p 4

[Editorial: "A Bold Executive Action"]

[Text] President Ramos' plan to use emergency powers to deal with the paralyzing electricity shortage is a bold executive action that should have been done in the first month of his administration. It reflects a belated recognition that, first, all this talk about the Philippines becoming the next Asian economic tiger is wishful thinking unless there is adequate power supply to run industry; and, second, ad hoc measures are insufficient. If we wait for the so-called "fast track" but uncoordinated projects to be on stream, it could take the whole Ramos first term to end the power shortage.

The fact that the President is seriously considering taking emergency powers means that he at last concedes that we are in the midst of an economic—in particular, power—crisis and that he has his priorities finally arranged.

The House of Representatives, the President's hard base in Congress, is disposed to grant him such powers, while many senators are not convinced that these are not necessary. The public, which by now has been battered by the long siege of electricity outages, are in the mood to see the President ending his hesitation to tap his reserve executive powers to get the country moving. The business community, whose members are directly hard-hit by the outages, know more than anyone else how the shortage is hurting production.

With such broad support and the mounting public pressure for executive action, the President can now move to seek from Congress the powers which, among other things, would facilitate "temporary takeover of privately owned public utility or any business" invested with public interest. With such powers, the President could also expedite negotiations for contracts to build new plants, doing away with irksome red tape and other time-consuming requirements, provided he also would be strict in preventing corruption in the awarding of projects.

In a crisis of this magnitude, we are skeptical over the argument that the President has already ample executive powers to address the shortage, although we would like to see the President also using his normal powers in combination with emergency powers.

The exercise of emergency powers to cope with economic crisis should be differentiated from martial law. Martial law is the total suspension of constitutional processes, including the closing of the legislature, the curtailment of press freedom and freedom of assembly, summary arrests and the like. On the other hand, emergency powers are given the President so he can deal effectively and quickly with a specific crisis on a sectoral scale. When President Marcos declared martial law, it was in response to what he defined as a political security and economic crises and proceeded from the declaration to build a reformist "New Society." That the New Society collapsed without accomplishing its aim is another issue and should not be an argument why democratically elected presidents should not be allowed to use extraordinary powers to cope with economic crisis.

The exercise of extraordinary powers could at least fix the responsibility to solve the electricity crisis on the President. It is a test of how he uses power—whether he is clumsy or skillful—in the national interests. Should he fail, even with such powers, it should prove that he does not deserve to govern this nation. Most people are still waiting for him to demonstrate that he has the political skills required of presidents.

Revamp Affects 'Sensitive' Top PNP Posts

HK1003100093 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Interior and Local Government Secretary Rafael Alunan III today approved and implemented the new reorganization, which affects three top sensitive positions in the Philippine National Police. The latest reassignment was based on the recommendation of PNP Chief Raul Imperial.

Chief Superintendent Enrique Bulan, former director of PNP Regional Command 2 [Cagayan Valley], was named new PNP director of personnel. Bulan replaced PNP Director Guillermo Domondon, who has been put on floating status. Chief Superintendent Angel Quizon, Eastern Police District Command director, was named to replace Senior Superintendent Federico de la Cruz as director of the PNP Criminal Investigation Service Command.

Senior Superintendent Celso Francisco, Eastern Police District Command deputy director, was designated officer in charge of the command which covers the towns of Pasig, Taguig, Pateros, Mandaluyong and San Juan. A former floating general, Chief Superintendent Milton Tiburcio, replaced General Bulan as regional director of Cagayan Valey which covers the provinces of Isabela, Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya and Batanes. Imperial said the generals' reassignment is part of the rounding off [as heard] of the senior police officers' career pattern.

Muslim Groups Call for Ramadan Cease-Fire

HK1003135893 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Mar 93

[From the "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] Seven Muslim groups from Jolo, Basilan, Cotabato, and Manila have called on the government to cease all military operations in Basilan in observance of Ramadan. In a written statement distributed hours before the arrival of Defense Secretary Renato De Villa in Isabela, Basilan, the Muslim groups said the use of force will not result in anything good—saying that force only begets force—and that the current military operations in the province are just a waste of the country's resources.

In related news, the government continues to deploy more troops to the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao in preparation for the coming elections in the region.

Thailand

Cambodia's SNC Cuts Phnom Penh Log Export Quota

BK1003025993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Mar 93 p 8

[Text] The Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) yesterday agreed to grant processed timber export quota of 160,000 cubic metres per annum to the Phnom Penh regime, according to Foreign Ministry's East Asia Director-General Don Paramutwinai.

The quota saw a 20 per cent cut from the 200,000 cubic metre request made by the Phnom Penh regime, he quoted Sunai Bunyasiriphan, Thai Ambassador to Burma as saying.

He said the SNC might also grant export quota to two other non-communist factions, the Khmer People's National Liberation and FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia], if requested. But the quota will be 30 per cent less than last year's exports, he added.

No quota was granted to the Khmer Rouge because there were no check points in their territory said Mr Don.

He said it was unlikely that the two non-communist factions would ask for the export quota because they were against timber export.

Meanwhile, the United Nations has asked Thailand to send 25 polling station officers to Cambodia to observe the general election there in May.

The Office of UN Permanent Secretary has contacted 55 countries including Thailand for such support, according to the Thai Permanent Representative to the UN.

It has also asked for a list of the names of officers by March 31.

The Foreign Ministry will propose the matter to Cabinet for endorsement.

Ministry Deputy Spokesman Rawi Hongpraphat said the officers were expected to be recruited from the Interior Ministry.

The ASEAN-member countries, Cambodia and Japan are considering jointly working on a pilot project to help rehabilitate Cambodia said Mr Rawi.

The year-long "Quick Impact Project" initiated by Japan will provide support for training programmes in agriculture, education public health and raising incomes. Thailand may offer support in the fisheries area, he said.

Prasong: SRV Unlikely To Interfere in Cambodia

BK1103023793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 93 p 2

[Text] New York—Vietnam is unlikely to interfere in Cambodia at present because it needs to shore up international support for national reconstruction, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said here Tuesday.

After departing from the Cambodian situation "safely", Vietnam finds itself "in a bad state" and in dire need of help, the minister said.

"They have to build up confidence, so I believe that at this juncture they will not engage in any activity that will cause others to be wary of them," he added.

The minister made the remarks on the eve of a scheduled meeting with United Nations Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali that is expected to dwell on the stalled Cambodian peace process.

The foreign Minister, who was a fierce critic of Vietnam's role in Cambodia during the war had been asked to comment on Hanoi's current intentions in the country.

Hanoi's forces bolstered the Phnom Penh regime after spearheading the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge in January 1979.

The Khmer Rouge have not recognised Vietnam's pullout of its troops from Cambodia in 1989, and are defying the October 1991 peace agreement, refusing to disarm or join elections, claiming that foreign "forces" remain in the country.

Squadron Leader Prasong emphasised that Hanoi now had too many problems of its own to interfere in "somebody else's house."

It also would not be able to get away with it because "this kind of thing can't be covered up."

The Foreign Minister said his discussions with the UN secretary-general today would concentrate on the electoral process in Cambodia.

He said he would try and see "if there is a chance of bringing about reconciliation" among the four main Cambodian factions before the elections take place.

The elections are set for May 23-25 with campaigning due to be in on April 7.

The Foreign Minister argues that the new elected government's ability to ensure internal peace and order for its citizens would be in doubt if it is born of elections that take place under present circumstances.

The lack of reconciliation among the parties would also create difficulties in the matter of power-sharing among the military and civilians, he added.

Thailand would recognise a government that is recognised by the UN, he affirmed.

"We will go by the UN resolution on this matter.... it is not for us to recognise or not recognise because we are part of the UN," he said.

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia's [UNTAC] term ends with the installation of the new, elected government.

It would be up to the new government to ask for UNTAC or any other organisation to stay if it feels a need for assistance to oversee the situation, he dded.

While stressing that the Cambodian situation is for the UN to solve, the Foreign Minister pointed out that he was looking ahead to post-election scenarios and considering ways of dealing with possible problems.

He said Thailand probably would find it difficult to deal with complications alone. "We need to find friends," he said, refusing to confirm whether these included China and ASEAN.

"At this stage, I can only think and create models...But I don't want to say anything more because I still hope that the UN can solve all the problems.

Paper Views Changing PRC Support for Khmer Rouge

BK1103032393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Mar 93 p A6

[Editorial:"Cambodia Must Not Be Another Sideshow"]

[Text] China, an ally of Cambodia's Khmer Rouge, on Monday joined 14 other Security Council members in endorsing the country's May elections without the participation of the Maoist faction.

The UN Security Council is determined that its US$2-billion investment in peace in Cambodia does not go to waste and for that reason voted unanimously to leave the Khmer Rouge on the sidelines as an insurgency force to be dealt with militarily by the new government after the general elections.

It is significant that China's policy on Cambodia is continuing to pull closer into line with international sentiment, although the exclusion of the Khmer Rouge from the elections and subsequent Cambodian government does not mean that China is about to abandon its old friend.

Beijing's supportive action at the United Nations on Monday could be seen in the context of the Phatthaya meeting of the Cambodian factions in late June 1991—four months before the signing of the Paris Peace Accords where China, as a permanent member of the Security Council, did not want to be seen as odd man out as other members were prepanng to endorse the UN-sponsored Cambodian peace plan.

Also, last November, China refused to veto a Security Council resolution closing the Thai border and imposing sanctions against the Khmer Rouge. Beijing instead abstained from voting, although before this was done, the Chinese Ambassador to the United Nations, Li Dayou, said the sanctions would further increase differences and sharpen contradictions in Cambodia.

When a Chinese Foreign Ministry delegation met the Khmer Rouge in Bangkok recently, the Maoist guerrillas were clearly upset over Beijing's actions. The Chinese, however, made it clear that they were not prepared to stray too far from the international stance on Cambodia, although they could still provide covert support for the guerrillas.

Beijing lately has increased the numbers of Chinese military intelligence agents working with the Khmer Rouge, and the Chinese embassy in Phnom Penh has been beefed-up with officials who had been stationed in Cambodia during the rule of the Maoist guerrillas between 1975 and 1978.

While relations between Beijing and Hanoi were normalized in 1991, the overriding question is why does China adhere to double standards in the region?

A logical explanation could be that Beijing wants a stake in the political future of Cambodia. It is already an accepted fact that after the May elections, any coalition government emerging from the polls is expected to be a weak one. There is a very strong possibility that the coalition will be led by Prime Minister Hun Sen's Cambodian People's Party (CPP), which in turn has links with Hanoi.

If the US trade embargo against Vietnam is lifted, and if Hanoi continues to open up the country economically, then Vietnam is bound to acquire a large degree of influence over Cambodia—economic this time, rather than political and militarily.

China, of course, is wary of this and would want to curb Vietnam's would-be economic influence over Cambodia because Hanoi would be seen as a threat to Beijing's hoped influence in Southeast Asia in the post-Cold War world.

Also, the appointment of Gen Le Duc Anh last year as Vietnamese president and second ranking member of the Politburo has made Beijing jittery. In 1979, Gen Anh led Vietnamese troops in their invasion of Cambodia.

Unfortunately, the Khmer Rouge are viewed by many Cambodians as a patriotic force standing up to any perceived Vietnamese encroachment or colonization. There are increasing claims that the Phnom Penh government is "reimporting" Vietnamese mercenaries and that Vietnamese advisers still lead Hun Sen's forces and the A-3 security police—Cambodia's feared hit squad.

Even the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac) has admitted that there are foreign troops in the country and has so far found eight men it says are Vietnamese soldiers serving directly with the Phnom Penh troops.

Plagued by civil war for the past 12 years, the painful truth is that in order for Cambodia to survive, it has to observe a policy of strict neutrality. If Cambodians are only the puppets of outside powers, all the riches of the country will be looted, the frontiers will disappear and Cambodia will cease to exist.

Cambodia must not be allowed to become a "sideshow" again for the powers-that-be. Only the Khmer people themselves can prevent this. First and foremost, they have to help themselves and find a way to get along between themselves before the rest of the world can help them.

All the Cambodian governments in the past committed in one way or another some form of crime against their own people. Only the magnitude of the crimes varied. Khmers should not be obsessed with their past but should instead live for the future, otherwise the tenuous peace they are enjoying right now will soon become only a memory of the past.

Interior Minister Meets Burmese, U.S. Envoys

BK1003144993 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Excerpt] Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut held separate meetings with the Burmese and U.S. ambassadors this morning. General Chawalit told reporters at the Interior Ministry this evening that no particular issue was discussed during his meeting with the Burmese ambassador. The two sides want to see more contacts at the local level to strengthen relations between the two countries. Both Thailand and Burma understand each other's problems, especially those pertaining to minority groups.

The interior minister said that he and the U.S. ambassador had discussed concern over the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] issue during the meeting. He also briefed the U.S. ambassador on the delay of the establishment of a labor ministry. The recent House extraordinary session failed to debate the draft bill on the establishment of the labor ministry. The two sides also discussed the state enterprise labor relations law as well as the intellectual property right and investment in the country. They held that investment in the country should have been much better. However, against the global economic slump, the Thai economy is considered stable. [passage ommitted]

PTT Discusses Joint Venture Gas Field in Burma

BK1103052093 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] The Petroleum Authority of Thailand's PTT Exploration and Production Company expects the Martaban gas field to be producing gas in 1997 and gas will be sold to Thailand up to [words indistinct] cubic feet per day. The Martaban gas field is now under a survey by Total Company and the result will be known within this year. Managing Director of the PTT Exploration and Production Company Wiset Aphiban says that the survey shows that the reserve contains gas of up to 4 trillion cubic feet. The production will be increased to 500 million cubic feet per day. Mr. Wiset says the operation of the Martaban gas field will be a joint venture between Thailand and Myanmar [Burma]. However, the agreement has not been signed unless the survey is conducted and strong indication of sufficient gas reserve is seen. According to Mr. Wiset, Myanmar has also invited the PTT Exploration and Production Company to join in the development of Martaban gas field in N-5 and N-6 platforms which will produce liquefied gas. He says that negotiation for a joint venture is now being made with the Total Company, which has been chosen by the Myanmar Government to conduct the survey.

Army To Produce News for New Radio Stations

BK1103022793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 93 p 2

[Text] The Army will not let the private sector run its new radio news update at its radio stations throughout the country, but will set up its own editorial staff to produce the news itself, Army spokesman Col Phalangkun Klahan said yesterday.

He said the editorial department to be set up will gather and edit news from all army units as well as from other agencies.

This amounted to a revocation of the spokesman's earlier statement that private companies would be allowed to run the news updates to be broadcast from army radio stations across the country every hour.

"That was a mistake. I take full responsibility," Col Phalangkun said of his earlier statement.

He was speaking on the result of a meeting of the committee to improve the public relations work of the army.

The army will produce and run the news service by itself and use the Army Signals Department radio station to send the news to all army stations in the country by satellite, Col Phalangkun said.

Observers noted that the army has embarked on producing its own news as part of its effort to capture a mass audience in the light of the negative image it has suffered as a result of the military's suppression of pro-democracy protesters last May.

Vietnam

Commentary Views UN Resolution on Cambodia

BK1103013693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] On Monday, the UN Security Council issued a resolution on Cambodian issues. The resolution expressed the UN's deep concern over the presence of small number of foreign personnel in the Phnom Penh Armed Forces. The resolution said that violates the Paris agreement and emphasizes the importance of the withdrawal of those military personnel from Cambodia. Following is our radio's commentary:

The UN Security Council has dealt with the presence of foreign military personnel in Cambodia, as reported by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], saying that they had identified three Vietnamese who formerly served in the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Cambodia, now remaining in Cambodia.

In fact, those people have become Cambodian citizens of Vietnamese origin, as they have been issued ID cards by the Phnom Penh government and married Cambodian women and have children with them.

At present, the Vietnamese Government does not control them. In mid-1992, Mr. Akashi, UNTAC chief, defined the presence of the foreign forces in Cambodia as they are a group of foreign people who are armed, organised with (aggressive) actions, and under the leadership of foreign authority. Thus, obviously, the three mentioned cases do not carry the definition of foreign forces. We should mention here that right from 1982, Vietnam started to withdraw its forces from Cambodia, and at September 1989, has completed its troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

UNTAC and Prince Sihanouk have many times acknowledged that there is no proof of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. In its policy or in its actions, Vietnam always respects the implementation of the Paris agreement, respects Cambodia's right to self-determination, and noninterference in the internal affairs of the Cambodian people. None other than the Democratic Kampuchea is the saboteur of the Paris agreement. The UN Security Council has (equalized) those who have strictly abided by the Paris agreement with those who deliberately sabotage it. Its action is not objective, and is detrimental to the peace process in Cambodia.

As pointed out by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday, the world public has always expected from the Security Council an objective and fair attitude in solving international problems, including the Cambodian issues.

Russia Said Supporting SRV Over KR 'Sabotage'

BK1003155093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Russia has come out against the Khmer Rouge [KR] for their sabotage activities against peace in Cambodia.

In a letter to the Vietnamese foreign minister, Russian foreign minister said: Khmer Rouge's terrorist acts are aimed at Vietnamese residents living in Cambodia and cause national hatred among different nationalities in Cambodia. He also said that other factions in Cambodia should be against provocative acts so as to end the bloodshed there.

This letter was released immediately after the announcement of the UN Security Council's approval of the May general election in Cambodia.

Do Muoi Receives Lao Government Delegation

BK1003150193 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10—Do Muoi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here this afternoon the Lao Government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Khamphhoui Keoboualapha, political bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

Also present on the Vietnamese side were Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai, Politburo Member Vu Khoan, Deputy Foreign Minister and Tran Khai, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Speaking to his guests, Do Muoi affirmed that the party, government and people of Vietnam would do their utmost to constantly consolidate and develop the fraternal solidarity and special friendship between the two parties and states.

Delegation Talks With Phan Van Khai

BK1003152393 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10—A high-level delegation of the Vietnamese Government held talks here today with the visiting high-level delegation of the Lao Government led by Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister, political bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and president of the Laos-Vietnam Cooperation Committee.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side was Vice Prime Minister Phan Van Khai, poliburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Laos cooperation committee. During the talks, the two sides informed each other of the implementation of the agreement on economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation in 1992 signed in Vientiane in February 1992. They discussed the orientations and concrete issues for the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in the coming years.

Japan's Socioeconomic Development Aid Reviewed

BK1003152593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Japanese Government has decided to resume aid to Vietnam. The economic relations between the two countries have strongly developed. Following is our radio editor's opinion:

Last year Vietnam and Japan signed in Hanoi a note on Japan's 45.5 billion yen—roughly 318 million U.S. dollar—loan for socioeconomic development projects in Vietnam. Following that event, the two countries have entered into a new stage, that of promoting cooperation. It served as a foundation and an impetus for Japanese businessmen to invest more in Vietnam. In late February 1993, a joint Vietnam-Japan economic committee was held in Hanoi, the first ever with the participation of over 200 leaders, representatives, and businessmen from two countries.

This shows that following Japan's decision to resume aid to Vietnam, Tokyo and Hanoi are determined to promote their cooperation. At present, in the field of trade, Japan is the biggest trade partner of Vietnam. Two-way trade between the two countries has reached 1.25 billion U.S. dollars. So far, Vietnam has granted 24 investment licenses to Japanese companies with a total capital of over 300 million U.S. dollars.

On Tuesday, Japan's [word indistinct] decided to donate about 400,000 U.S. dollars to Vietnam for the purchase of gymnastics equipment. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan said:

[Begin Vu Khoan recording in Vietnamese fading into announcer-read translation] In recent years, the Japanese Government has granted us valuable aid in different domains—such as culture, health, education, and economics. This is the first time Japan officially donates in the field of sports which is highly valued by Vietnam. The event took place prior to the visit to Japan by Premier Vo Van Kiet and pointed out that the event marks a new milestone in the friendly and cooperative ties between Vietnam and Japan. [end recording]

Speaking at the function, the Japanese ambassador to Hanoi said: Though the aid is still small, it has actively contributed to establishing relations and further strengthening the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in the future.

Transport Cooperation With Japan Discussed

BK1003153993 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10—A delegation of the Japanese Transport Ministry led by its Vice Minister Kiyoshi Terashima paid a working visit to Vietnam from March 3-9 as guest of the Ministry of Transport and Communication.

The two sides discussed possibilities of cooperation in the field of transport and communication, especially projects funded by the Japanese Government such as railways, sea ports, airport freight terminals, personnel training, etc. They agreed to hold further talks aimed at signing air and maritime transportation agreements and open the Vietnam-Japan air link at an early date.

During its stay here, the delegation was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam. It had working visits to the State Planning Commission and the Vietnam Tourism General Department and toured several transport establishments in Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City and Vung Tau-Ba Ria Province.

Agriculture Ministry Discloses Rice Crop Figures

BK1103070793 Hanoi VNA in English 0551 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 11—The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry reports that by March 5 farmers throughout the country had planted winter-spring rice on 2,270,780 hectares, accounting for 97 percent of the plan.

Of the acreage, the northern provinces planted more than 1,050,000 hectares, and the southern provinces, 1,220,580 hectares.

Meanwhile the southern provinces had harvested more than 402,000 hectares of early winter-spring rice.

PRC Supreme People's Court Delegation Visits

BK1103070393 Hanoi VNA in English 0554 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 11—A delegation of the Chinese Supreme People's Court led by Deputy Chief Justice Xie Anshan visited Vietnam from February 28-March 10 as guest of the Vietnamese Supreme People's Court.

While here, the delegation paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

The delegation was cordially received by Nguyen Ha Phan, vice chairman of the National Assembly and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

It had working sessions with Pham Hung, chief justice of the Vietnamese Supreme People's Court. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, exchanged views on judicial work and organisation and the role of courts in law making and enforcement, and compared notes on their experience in preventing and fighting against corruption and illicit trade.

The Chinese guests also had working sessions with the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme People's Inspectorate, the State Economic Arbitration Committee and a number of local courts.

Leaders Receive Chairman of Australian BHP Group

BK1003152793 Hanoi VNA in English 1440 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10—Vice President Mme Nguyen Thi Binh and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received here today on separate occasions, Chairman Brian Loton and other leading members of BHP group of Australia.

BHP [expansion unknown] group has been awarded the concession to conduct exploration and exploitaion of the Dai Hung (Great Bear) oil field offshore south Vietnam.

Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh welcomed BHP's participation on oil development in Vietnam. She pointed to the great opportunities for economic cooperation between Vietnam and Australia, as well as with other countries in the world, especially in Southeast Asia.

Premier Vo Van Kiet, for his part, said that Vietnam will give priority to BHP in the field of oil and gas development. He wished for cooperation with BHP in other areas of industry.

On behalf of the leadership of the BHP group, Mr. B. Loton affirmed that BHP and the other bidding winners would do their best to pump the first barrels of oil off Dai Hung at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Loton thanked the Vietnamese state and government and other offices concerned for having created favourable conditions for BHP in the process of tendering for concessionary rights at Dai Hung. He also expressed his hope for further broadening of the cooperation with Vietnam in other domains.

Customs Delegation Visits Thailand

BK1003064993 Hanoi VNA in English 0617 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10—A delegation of the Vietnam General Department of Customs led by its Director Truong Quang Duoc visited Thailand from March 1-8 as guest of Director General of the Customs Department Dr. Aran Thammano.

The delegation discussed with the host department issues concerning customs relations and measures to further enhance cooperation between the two customs services.

Dr. Aran Thammano expressed Thailand's readiness to help Vietnam modernize its customs service. He also expressed his support for Vietnam application for membership of the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC).

Ministries Issue Circular on EC Garment Trade

BK1003083593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Light Industry has just issued a joint circular regulating the trading of Vietnamese textile products and garments to the EC market. The circular says that the Vietnamese Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Light Industry are the state organs which manage the trading quotas of Vietnamese textile products and garments to the EC market. The allocation of trading quotas will be publicly announced. This will ensure that both the state and businesses benefit and that more attention is paid to businesses which already have traditional customers or are making new customers in EC market.

The circular also regulates the method, requirements, and conditions for implementing the trading quota of textile products and garments to the EC market. It also defines the responsibilities of businesses in fulfilling the quota, the control of the implementation of the trading agreement, and the use of the quota.

Lastly, the joint circular regulates articles in order to execute the trading quota of Vietnamese textile products and garments to EC market.

Australia

Keating Plays Down Labor Party's Private Polls

BK1003052693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Australia's prime minsiter, Paul Keating, has played down reports that Labor Party's private polling has made the government pessimistic about its chances of being returned.

Speaking in Adelaide, Mr. Keating pointed to three major public polls which have placed Labor ahead, level with, and slightly behind the opposition coalition.

At a business meeting in Melbourne, opposition leader, John Hewson, said he was pleased to hear reports that the prime minister was canvassing the possibility of defeat. Dr. Hewson also said the prime minister is clearly controlled by the trade union movement.

This follows Mr. Keating's comments yesterday that Labor would block the coalition industrial relations legislation in the Senate if the opposition wins government after Saturday's general election.

Meanwhile, the leader of coalition's junior partner—the National Party—Tim Fischer, has said the coalition will win the election by a margin of more than 10 seats. Mr. Fischer said the National Party alone will win an extra six seats.

Unemployment Rate Moves to 11.1 Percent

BK1103035893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0300 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] With just two days until Australia's general elections, the ruling Labor government has received bad news with official statistics showing unemployment has risen to a record high.

After seasonal factors are taken into account, the unemployment rate if February was 11.1 percent or 956,300 people—a .1 percent increase compared to January.

Most of Australia's states recorded a fall in unemployment. The most populous state, New South Wales, recorded a sharp rise in the number of people looking for work. Unemployment has been one of the key issues in the current election campaign.

Spokesman Expresses Regret at PNG Criticism

BK1003072293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Australia has expressed regret at another diplomatic attack on Australia by Papua New Guinea's [PNG] foreign minister, John Kaputin. The Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra said Australia was still willing to cooperate with Papua New Guinea to resolve the issue of African asylum seekers deported from Australia last month.

Mr. Kaputin made a ministerial statement to Parliament yesterday, saying that Australia had breached an agreement between the two governments in flying the Africans back to PNG.

The Canberra spokesman said PNG might have a different perspective, but Australia did not accept that an agreement had been reached in January on handling the two deportees. The spokesman said PNG officials in both Port Moresby and Australia were notified in advance of Australia's decision to deport the two men.

He said the two Africans entered Australia illegally across the Torres Strait. Australia, he said, was acting wholely in accordance with international practise. The spokesman said the return had the support of the United Nations High Commisioner for Refugees.

Evans: PNG Ties 'Basically in Good Shape'

BK1103051693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0300 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, says criticism of Australia by his Papua New Guinean [PNG] counterpart, John Kaputin, is not generally shared by other members of PNG's government.

Sen. Evans said the relationship with PNG is in good shape despite Mr. Kaputin's description of Australia as arrogant and disrespectful. Mr. Kaputin made the attack after Australia last month deported two African asylum seekers back to PNG.

Sen. Evans was asked on ABC [Australian Broadcasting Corporation] Radio in Canberra whether Mr. Kaputin's comments indicated there was a problem in Australia's dealings with PNG.

[Begin Evans recording] Well, one minister is describing us in those terms and I don't that is a view that is generally shared within the PNG Government as amply demonstrated by the extraordinarily successful high-level ministerial meeting we had involving half our respective governments as recently as a few weeks ago in Tasmania. The relationship is basically in good shape; the difficulty is, sensitive issues come along from time to time to haunt every relationship. Immigration is always is one such issue with whatever country and we are just going through a bit of bump at the moment.

I don't think you can generalize remotely from that in terms of our relationship either with PNG itself or with other countries in the Pacific with whom we are really on excellent terms. [end recording]

Fiji

President Urges Discussing National Unity Government

BK1003125293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Suva, March 10 (AFP)—Fiji's ailing president Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau warned Wednesday that the concept of a government of national unity in the South Pacific island republic would have to be thoroughly discussed before it could be adopted.

Ganilau told the Cakaudrove Provincial Council on his home island of Taveuni about 170 kilometres (100 miles) northeast of Suva that the issue had to go through the Great Council of Chiefs, the provincial councils and the district councils so that the Fijian people could fully understand the concept.

"We don't want to rush into the issue and later realise the problems associated with it," Ganilau told the council, of which he is chairman and most senior chief of the province.

He said that Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka, a member of the council, would open discussions at the council meeting, but the issue would have to be fully understood before it was related to the people.

Rabuka shocked parliament last December when he invited the ethnic-Indian dominated opposition to join his government and form a government of national unity.

The invitation was received with mixed feelings but accepted by the opposition, whose leader Jai Ram Reddy said it could work subject to certain conditions.

These included a change in the 1990 Constitution, which among other things guarantees indigenous Fijians a parliamentary majority.

Rabuka will submit a proposal to the next meeting of the powerful Great Council of Chiefs, which is expected to sit in May.

He told the provincial council meeting that the concept of a government of national unity may be a new one to the people of Fiji "but it has been at work in our country."

"We have committees in cabinet and government which have been operating under this concept," Rabuka said.

He said a government of national unity would ensure that representation in the decision making machinery involved other races.

Rabuka pointed out that any government of national unity would be based on the 1990 Constitution giving indigenous Fijians control.

Rabuka: Credible, Effective Defense Force Necessary

BK1003071093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Fiji's prime minister, Sitiveni Rabuka, has told visiting military officers from the Australian Joint Services Staff College that while there is no immediate threat to his country, Fiji needs a credible and effective defense force.

General Rabuka said Fiji's main security interests is to protect its territorial sovereignty and national resources. He said the Fiji military forces also had to play a backup role to the police and other civilian authorities in maintaining law and order.

The Australian military officers are on a regional tour, including briefings in Tonga, Vanuatu, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea

Opposition Leader Somare Quits After 26 Years

BK1003130093 Hong Kong AFP in English 1221 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Port Moresby, March 10 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's first prime minister Michael Somare resigned Wednesday as leader of the political opposition and quit the Pangu Parti he founded and led for 26 years. Pangu insiders said fierce disagreements over the running of the party's affairs had led to Somare's resignation from the country's largest political organisation.

Somare, 57, dubbed "The Chief" and considered Papua New Guinea's most senior politician, said in a statement he was leaving the party with a "sad heart."

"Pangu Parti today is not like the party that I have known for the last 26 years," Somare told a stunned parliament.

"Although I would have liked to remain as an ordinary member of Pangu, I feel that the party has become foreign to me, as illustrated by the incidents which occurred within the last few days," he said.

The opposition and Pangu leadership was immediately assumed by Somare's party deputy. Somare, who founded Pangu in 1966, led it into government from 1970 through to Papua New Guinea's independence from Australia in 1975. It was the biggest single party then and continued governing in coalition up until 1980, when it lost power in a parliamentary vote of no-confidence.

Somare led his party to victory in the 1982 elections, being returned as prime minister with the support of coalition partners only to lose another no-confidence vote in 1986 to Paias Wingti. In 1987, while still in opposition, he handed over the Pangu leadership to Rabbie Namaliu, who became prime minister just seven days later through a successful vote of no-confidence against Wingti.

Somare regained Pangu and opposition leadership when Namaliu stood down for personal reasons after last July's national election, in which Wingti regained power. The understanding then was that Genia would be groomed to take over this month.

Genia told a news conference the party was shocked by Somare's resignation and hoped he would reconsider and return. He said the party and the opposition remained intact in spite of Somare's departure. Somare said he would remain on the opposition backbenches, but as an independent.